Bellefonte Republican.

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Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it that a Government, of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—No communication published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

EXPLORER STANLEY has been heard from again.

BETWEEN 900 and 1000 men are at work in Williamsport cleaning up.

MRS. HARRISON, wife of the President, "Baby McKee" and other notables are at Cape May for rest and recreation.

THE summer encampment of the Grand Army will probably be postponed till September, at the time of the dedication of the monuments.

GLADSTONE, the English Statesman, denies that there was at any time a disposition in Parliament to acknowledge the Southern government, during our civil war.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad will begin running special trains to Atlantic City on the 29th instant. The outlook for the City by the Sea is exceedingly promising this summer.

THERE is some thought of closing the Central State Normal School at Lock Haven until next season, and not holding the commencement exercises, because of the unhealthy condition of the city.

The New York *Times*, upon the authority of a high official of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, says that the company's loss in property destroyed by the flood and by the suspension of traffic will reach $13,000,000.

ALEXANDER SULLIVAN, who is in prison for the murder of Dr. Cronin in Chicago, is a murderer. Several years ago he killed a man named Hanford who had incurred his enmity. Sullivan is at least a dangerous character.

THE people of the Northwest are going to celebrate the Fourth of July by illuminating the snow-covered peaks of all the mountains in the Cascade Range. These mountains are from 10,000 to 14,000 feet in height. It is said that the illumination will be seen over half the world.

THE latest swindle is the selling of ribbons. Sharpers visit houses, exhibit rich samples at low figures, take orders from the ladies, get half the payment in cash and promise to forward the goods, when the remainder is to be paid. Neither the swindlers nor the ribbons are heard of again.

SECRETARY NOBLE has evidently made up his mind to devote more time to the business of the Interior Department and less to the reception of caller. He has limited the time which he will devote to personal callers to two hours a day, and after 12 o'clock his office will be closed to all but officials of the Interior Department.

A PUBLIC NUISANCE.

Under the act of June 3, 1885, establishing the State Board of Health, the chief executive officer of that body has, after careful inspection and by virtue of the authority conferred upon him by law, declared the existence of a public nuisance at Johnstown and has called upon the Governor to take steps for its removal, the local authorities being unequal to the task. In response to this statement and recommendation, Gov. Beaver, has by Executive proclamation, directed the abatement of the said nuisance and the immediate employment of men and means necessary to that end. In doing this, and in order to provide the funds necessary therefor, he "pledges the faith of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

Here we have the legal basis for the Governor's action in the matter of the complete sanitation of the Conemaugh and Kiskiminetas valleys. The local authorities have neither the right nor the ability to do the work, and it necessarily and rightly falls to the State. The Governor is the sole judge as to when or under what circumstances the Legislature may be assembled in extra session, and in the present emergency he has resorted to the expedient or ordering the abatement of the nuisance as speedily as possible and pledging the faith of the Commonwealth for the payment of expense of doing the work. No one believes for a moment that the work will not be faithfully and honestly done or that the pledge will not be redeemed to the letter.

THE STATE COLLEGE.

To the Editor of the Bellefonte Republican:

DEAR SIR: One of the newspapers published in this ounty has recently allowed itself to become the vehicle for a wanton and malicious attack on the State College, through a communication from a writer whose hostile animus very plainly reveals itself. Not all readers, however, are likely to know, what I am informed is the fact, that this writer is a young man who was suspended from the College a few years ago for misconduct. That fact, wherever it is known, will enable every reader to judge of the writer's statements for himself

If that were the only point involved, I should not pay the slightest attention to it; but the article contains numerous mistatements of fact, about which the people of Centre county, and of the State at large, have a right to be correctly informed, and, lest anyone should be inadvertently misled, I beg leave to lay before your readers the following statements:

1. It is true that until recent years the Legislature has not made appropriations to place the College upon a footing equal to that occupied by similar institutions in other States. In this respect Pennsylvania has failed to fulfill the obligation to the United States which it assumed in accepting the grant of lands under the Act of Congress of July 2d, 1862. The reasons for this neglect it is not now necessary to discuss; but, within the last three or four years, a steady and persistent effort has been made to awaken the State to a sense of its duty and its interest in this respect, and that effort has been successful. Intelligent and thoughtful citizens in all parts of the State have come to recognize, not only our duty to fulfill a contract obligation with the United States, but the importance, as a matter of sound public policy, of providing, equipping and maintaining, in this great industrial commonwealth, an institution which shall furnish the amplest opportunity for thorough training in those technical studies which lie at the foundation of our industries, and of bringing these facilities within the easy reach of those who could not otherwise afford to obtain them.

2. The rules of government and discipline now in force are not new. They have been in operation ever since April 6, 1883. They are not harsh, arbitrary or oppressive. They simply require each student to be in his place, or to give a satisfactory account of his failure to do so. They are burdensome to those only to whom restraint is irksome, and they are designed for such.

3. No addition has been made to the College charges since appropriations were received from the Legislature, except a charge for lights, which, previous to the introduction of electric light into the dormitories, were furnished by the students for themselves, and a trifling fee for material actually consumed by the individual students in the laboratories. I undertake to say that there is not an institution in the United States, doing work of equal grade, in which the necessary expenses are so low.

4. Not one dollar of the State appropriations has been used for the payment of salaries, or for additions to the number of professors or instructors. Every cent of the appropriations has been spent in providing increased buildings and equipment for the necessary work of the College.

5. The persons who "receive the benefit" are the students, who have more than doubled in number within the last six years, and who are enabled, by means of these appropriations, to obtain educational advantages which otherwise none but the sons and daughters of wealthy families could enjoy. The State College is emphatically the people's college.

6. The newspapers of Centre County have unanimously and cordially supported the College during the period of its recent growth, and the College intends to justify their confidence and to deserve their good will. There is nothing about its methods or management which is not frankly open to public inspection. We invite visit, examination, inquiry. The Faculty, instead of holding "sinecure" positions, are a body of hard working, faithful, earnest teachers, doing as good work for the two hundred students of the State College as is done by any such body in any similar institution in the United States, or in the world. Nearly all of them are overworked and underpaid; and instead of being subjected to the venomous misrepresentation of an irresponsible scribbler, they deserve the heartiest thanks and encouragement of all who are interested in the public welfare.

Very respectfully,

GEO. W. ATHERTON.

TWO DIRECT AND FORCIBLE ADDRESSES.

The weather was too balmy and delightful on Saturday evening to permit a large audience to enter the gas-lighted court room, but there were a couple of hundred voters present, and they heard two strong and convincing speeches.

The first was made by Mr. Frank Ingram, of Downs, Kansas. Mr. Ingram's appearance invites confidence. He is a substantial, plain citizen of that State, not a professional orator, but anxious that the Keystone State of the East shall follow the example of the Keystone State of the West (Kansas) in adopting a prohibitory amendment.

He told exactly the truth when he stated that there is not now a place where whiskey is sold as a beverage in all the great State of Kansas; that it is the most carefully enforced law on the Statute book; and that it is enforced not only in the interior, but also in the border. He lived there during three years of dram shop law and during five years of prohibition, and during the latter the State was much more prosperous. The population has increased three-fold; crime has decreased, and the sentiment in favor of Prohibition has grown so rapidly that if re-submission should be tried now the vote against giving up prohibition would be 120,000. Its former enemies have nearly all became friendly to it. He described the fight to enforce Prohibition there and its victory and ridiculed the idea that this State cannot do likewise.

Rev. W. L. Hayden was the next speaker. He commenced with the statement that if the question should come up as to whether we should have a flood every year that would destroy 4,000 lives and $50,000,000 in property, the man who would advocate such a thing would be hooted out of the country. But we are encouraging a fountain of vice which sweeps from whiskey each year, destroying 4,000 lives in our State and $50,000,000 in property. Four-fifths of the crime, and insanity come from intoxicating drinks, and to take care of criminals, insane and paupers requires $100,000,000 yearly. While part of $50,000,000 goes into taxable property over $100,000,000 is worse than wasted, its influence is a blight and a curse. So it is a question of vast importance, declared so by Prof. Huxley, which we decide to-day. Is it wise in our government to permit it longer to exist? He read from *Bonfort's Wine and Liquor Circular* a confession of the evil which is being done by liquor, and the inability to prevent it. Referring to numerous anti-amendment circulars he had seen he refuted their statements, especially the one which appealed to the Bible in defense of liquor drinking. He said the Amendment is in two parts—one telling how the liquor business shall be illegal and another permitting its use in a manner to be prescribed by law. The real gist of the Amendment is not perfectly understood. The Divine Master, he said, never made wine that would make man drunken, especially the wine which was given to his mother to partake of. The Bible denounces drunkenness in unmeasured terms. Therefore, the one who prepared this circular did not know what he was writing about or wilfully misrepresented. The reverend gentleman's remarks, throughout, were strong and timely and we are sorry they were not heard by a greater number of people.

ALTHOUGH the Susquehanna shad fishermen were greatly damaged by the flood, they fixed up their seines and again began work. The last few days they have been quite successful, but complain that since the flood there is no demand for the fish and their sales are not equal to the supply of fish. Several hundred were caught and were as fine looking as any during the season. The season ends by law on June 20.

THE Williamsport *Sun and Banner* says, while cleaning the jars and bottles in the drug store of Huber & Suess, a yellow perch about six inches in length, was found in a candy jar. The fish was alive and kicking and Mr. Huber will try to keep it alive. The perch evidently got into the store when the door was open and the water was several feet deep and then floated around until it finally found refuge in the jar.

Inspect the Dams.

The breaking of the dam in the Conemaugh Valley has had the very natural and proper effect of awakening people in various parts of the country where there are similar dams to the possibility that they also may break. There are a great many elevated sheets of water among the hills and mountains in our States, some of them lying in natural basins, like Lake Hopatcong, in New Jersey and others only restrained, as the South Fork was, by a dam thrown across a narrow valley.

Already warnings have come from several places. The people of Olean were excited for a while by the apprehension that the Cuba dam might break and flood the valley as the upper Allegheny. To-day there comes the news that the people of Shelburne Falls, Mass., are much agitated over the possibility that the dam that restrains Sadawga Lake, at Whittingham, Vt., may break and that the water from the lake may carry destruction through the valley of the Deerfield River. The Cuba dam has been inspected, presumably by competent engineers, and has been pronounced safe. The Sadawga dam will be inspected immediately.

The American people are too apt to be careless in the presence of such possible dangers as these. The South Fork dam was known to be in a dangerous condition more than two years ago and repeated warnings were given of the threatened destruction; but the very fact that the warnings went so long without fulfillment lulled the people into a false sense of security; and so when the last admonition came, the day before the break, there were comparatively few that heeded it.

It is probable that at the next session of the Legislatures of the States some measures may be introduced for providing for official inspection of structures whose safety is so essential to the public safety as dams in elevated valleys. Meantime, there should be an inspection, at private expense if necessary, of all dams whose breakage might bring disaster and ruin to communities in the valleys below them. The let-alone policy will not do for dams.

THERE is a sound of lamentation in Canada over the failure of the costly efforts to attract population to the western portion of the Dominion. The cost of these efforts has been enormous. The Montreal Star says: "Add the millions in money, lands and railways to aid the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway to the millions for land surveys, mounted police, Indians, territorial government and two rebellions, and the total seems large enough." It would not, perhaps, be too large if the effort had succeeded. But, says the editor, the settlement of the Northwest has not been a success. A few considerable towns have been built, but, after twenty years, the population of the region is not as great as that of Montreal alone. There is room for many millions of people, but the people either do not come, or they slip quietly over the border and became citizens of the United States. The Canadian Pacific Railroad, on which many millions of British capital have been expended, is in fact a highway for British immigrants to our new States and Territories. The soil and climate of the British possessions are alleged to be as good as those beyond the boundary, or better; and there are reasons for believing that the mineral wealth is as great. But the British subjects, after being carried to the Northwest, are eager to throw off their allegiance and to take shelter under the stars and stripes. This is a bewildering puzzle to our Canadian brethren. There is nothing to explain it except the attraction of a real republican form of government and the dislike of the Anglo Saxon race in remote lands to be a dependency of Downing street, London

A SHORT time ago a good many people were predicting that the Hon. William Chandler hed arrived at the end of his political rope and that he certainly would be defeated for re-election to the United States Senate. But those who reasoned this way have not had much experience in watching New Hampshire politics in the past or are not very familiar with the nerves and resources of Chandler on critical occasions. It is true that he has had a lively and formidable opposition to contend with; but Chandler is never so happy as when he is in the thick of a fight which requires coolness, strategy and persistence. He has succeeded in overthrowing the strongest combination that has ever been formed against him in New Hampshire, and his triumph will be received with satisfaction by the Republican party throughout the country. Senator Chandler has been one of the most useful members of the Senate, and he is a Republican whose convictions on the issues of the hour are never in doubt. No man who has been conspicuous in the leadership of the Republican party has been more unjustly abused than he has been, but it is still impossible for his enemies to convince the Republicans of New Hampshire that he has not ably and faithfully represented them in the councils of the nation.

The Stone Bridge at Johnstown.

The stone bridge which carries the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company over the Conemaugh at Johnstown is a very substantial structure, a fact amply attested by a successful resistance to the onset of the rushing waters and the thousands of tons of wreckage which were pressed against its arches. It has been said that had not this bridge been in the way of the flood which came down from the South Fork dam the loss of life would not have been nearly so great, as the water could not have risen to so great a height in the town.

A bridge of wood or iron would probably not have withstood the tremendous pressure, but it does not follow that the loss of life would have been less. Any calculations in regard to the matter are necessarily speculative, but it has been claimed, and not without reason, that the bridge was the means of saving many lives. It prevented the floating away of scores of houses, and hundreds of those who were afloat in the flood, clinging to all manner of improvised life-preservers, were able to keep above water until rescued or until they got a safe footing on the debris. Had the bridge been swept away when the flood struck it, many of these chances of escape would have been cut off, as the houses would nearly all have been borne away on the crest of the destroying wave. In that event, too, the loss of life lower down the stream would have been augmented very considerably, so that it is not safe to affirm absolutely and without qualification that the stone bridge either increased the loss of life or the the destruction of property.

There is one thing concerning which there can be no dispute. The superiority of heavy stone arches over iron span bridges has been signally demonstrated. In their construction there ought to be a liberal allowance for the passage of all the water likely to be precipitated into the stream, and in this particular bridge the arches were equal to every natural demand of the watershed. The policy has long since been adopted by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company of constructing stone bridges wherever it is at all practicable to do so, and the recent floods have shown the wisdom of this course. Had all the bridges been like that at Johnstown, the line would not have been crippled so badly as it was, and the traffic of the country would not have suffered to the same extent.

Two dollies were recovered from the wreck at Johnstown near where the body of a little girl had been found. It is a sad story of a frightened little mother grabbing up her pets and fleeing for her life, but only to be overtaken by the flood, that they would relate if they could only talk. Poor dolly-mother, she shared the fate of most of the children of Johnstown. The grown folks had many chances for their lives, but the little folks were easily overtaken by the waters and drowned.

THE delinquency of Grand Juries is illustrated by the breaking of the Conemaugh dam with its frightful results. There has not been a term of the Cambria County court since 1881 when it was not the duty of the Grand Jury to indict the dam as a nuisance, but not one ever thought it worth while. A little fore-sight on the part of such bodies may do incalculable good.

LUCKOW, a Chinese city, was destroyed by fire last month. Ten thousand people were burned to death—as many as perished in the Johnstown flood.

A very popular wedding present now at Hutchinson, Kan., is a barrel of salt.

GENERAL NOTES.

A Vienna lad of 6 attempted suicide to escape a strapping.

Salt Lake has lost 9 per cent of its saltness in the last five years.

It cost $5,000 to cable a speech by the President of Chili to Europe.

Four hundred monuments have been erected on the Gettysburg battlefield.

Iowa is talking about building a $100,000 soldiers' monument at Des Moines.

There are no fewer than 28,729 known thieves over 16 years of age in England.

There is a company organized in England which insures you against burglary.

A spring near Bagtown, Col., throws a stream of scalding water to a height of 30 feet.

A ram recently sheared at Metamora, Mich., yielded 38½ pounds of wool at one clip.

It is estimated that a rainy day in a city of 200,000 people kills $25,000 worth of trade.

The month of May, in England, in 1880, will probably take rank as the wettest on record.

Thirty soldiers were lately required to keep the crowd in order at the Wild West show in Paris.

The Long Island seventeen-year locusts are distinguished by their red eyes, others having black.

George Francis Train estimates the wear and tear of clothes lines in this country at $64,000 a year.

A blue racer was killed near Decatur, Mich., the other day which measured 11 feet and 4 inches in length.

Under the laws of China the adult who loses his temper in a discussion is sent to jail for five days to cool off.

A mouse nest, made of old-fashioned shin plasters, was found in a drawer of a bank in Fishkill a few days ago.

A 15 year-oid boy of Fitchville, Conn., has trained six sheep to harness and drives them daily about the village.

Boys digging in sand at Haverstraw one day recently came upon bones supposed to be those of a Revolutionary soldier.

The income of the Free Church of Scotland this year is £638,930, being an increase of £46,000 as compared with last year.

Fourteen young foxes were dug out of holes and killed in the vicinity of Thompson's Ridge, Orange county, one day recently.

The newest English umbrellas have knobs with broad, flat tops, upon which designs are worked out in gold and silver and platinum.

A Western journal communicates the interesting fact that pie parties, much in vogue in that section, are usually followed by pepsin picnics.

It has been decided that the minimum for the British Foot Guard shall be lowered to 5 feet 7 inches in the case of men under 20 years of age.

One of the 'sure cures of consumption' sold in Philadelphia was analyzed the other day, and found to consist of rum, molasses and extract of dandelion.

Three of the richest merchants in the country are comparatively young men. Wanamaker is 51, Marshall Field, of Chicago, 53, and Phil Armour, 55.

Nevada had a "Dead Horse" postoffice. It was ordered to take a new name, and it took that of 'Live Horse.' The department wouldn't have it, but changed it to Rosedale.

A sewing circle at Somerville, Me., has bought an organ for the church, provided a hearse, built sidewalks and raised $500 to put an iron fence around the cemetery.

In a 16-page love letter exhibited in court in Providence the other day the word 'darling' occurred 37 times and yet the girl in the case said it was 'a cold epistle.'

A number of young women in Cushbert, Ga., have organized an anti-kissing society. Those who have seen the members say that such a precaution was not necessary.

Mr Benjamin Jones, of Chicago, is endeavoring to win a bet that he can witness the performance of 'Little Lord Fauntelroy' for 20 consecutive nights without losing his mind.

One mode of selling turquoises at Nishni is curious. A person, on payment of a fixed sum, is allowed to plunge his hand into a bag full of them and to become possessor of the handful.

Six men were recently convicted of murder in the Punjab. Some legal question was raised, and the case went up on appeal to the chief court. Shortly afterward the 'murdered' man turned up alive and well.

A woman at Covington who applied for a divorce told the Judge that she had been 23 years trying to get her courage up to the point. Meanwhile her husband had been pounding and otherwise maltreating her.

Australia has a remarkable form of earthworm which would hardly make good bait for trout. They are one and a quarter inches in diameter and six feet in length, and exhale a strong odor analogous to that of creosote.

A Hoboken gentleman has a pet goose which stumps about with the aid of a wooden leg. An accident necessitated the amputation of a part of one of its legs, and the owner caused the stump to be lengthened with a splint of wood.

Poetry.

THE TWO GLASSES.

There were two glasses, filled to the brim,
On a rich man's table, rim to rim;
One was ruddy and red as blood,
And one as clear as the crystal flood.

Said the glass of wine to his paler brother,
"Let us tell the tales of the past to each other.
I can tell of banquet, and revel and mirth,
And the proudest and grandest souls of earth
Fell under my touch as though struck by blight
Where I was king, I ruled it with might.

"From the heads of kings I have torn the crown;
From the heights of fame I have hurled men down.
I have blasted many an honored name;
I have taken virtue and given shame;
I have tempted youth with a sip, a taste,
That has made its future a barren waste.
Far greater than a king am I,
Or than any army beneath the sky.
I have made the arm of the driver fail;
And sent the train from the iron rail.
I have made good ships go down at sea,
And the shrieks of the lost were sweet to me,
For they said: 'Behold! how great you be!
Fame, strength, wealth, genius, before you fall,
For your might and power are over all.'
Ho! ho! pale brother," laughed the wine,
"Can you boast of deeds as great as mine?"

Said the water-glass: "I cannot boast
Of a king dethroned, or a murdered host;
But I can tell of a heart once sad,
By my crystal drops made light and glad—
Of thirsts I've quenched, of brows I've laved,
Of hands I've cooled and souls I've saved.
I've leaped through the valley, dashed down the mountain,
Flowed in the river and played in the fountain,
Slept in the sunshine and dropped from the sky,
And everywhere gladdened the landscape and eye.
I have eased the hot forehead of fever and pain,
I have made the parched meadow grow fertile with grain.
I can tell of the powerful wheel of the mill
That ground out flour and turned at my will;
I can tell of a manhood debased by you,
That I lifted up and crowned anew,
I cheer, I help, I strengthen and aid;
I gladden the heart of man and maid;
I set the wine-chained captive free,
And all are better for knowing me."

These are the tales they told each other—
The glass of wine and its paler brother,
As they sat together, filled to the brim,
On the rich man's table rim to rim.

A BATTLE WITH BALLOTS.

By George W. Bungay.

I.

As soldiers storm a citadel
Through clouds of smoke and glowing fire,
We lift our standard high and higher;
And in the hotest of the fight
With ballots we'll defend the right!
The clock of time has struck the hour
When RIGHT is might and LAW is power!

II.

Our PROTEST to the polls must go,
Our battle to the ballot-box.
Our vote must fall as falls the snow;
Our wills be stable as the rocks
And then the cheeks of brass will blanch
When down descends the avalanche.
Though vote by vote seems white and still.
The mass proclaims "the people's will!"

III.

They strike the blow, who would be free,
To hurl a despot from his throne
We hail the law of destiny,
Suasion is lost on hearts of stone.
Justice has voiced the people's will,
Its echo is "Thou shalt not kill!"
And legislation loudly speaks
From prairies and from mountain peaks.

IV.

Varied as waves, "one as the sea"
We mass to break the tyrant's chain.
As patriots for liberty,
Stand side by side, when fiery rain
Falls from the flashing batteries,
And bullets hum like swarming bees,
We see our heroes wearing well
The mantles dropped where martyrs fell.

V.

O men of nerve and men of deeds,
See generations looking down!
Duty is worthier than creeds,
And sooner wins the laurel crown.
Oh, never since the world began
Has such a noble field for man
Been known, a harvest waiting for
The sharp, bright sickle of the law.

—National Temperance Advocate.

AFTER RAIN.

Dark storms of rain have passed away,
Leaving the blue skies bare and lo!
Above the odorous fields of May
Red sunset arches glow.

The hawthorne boughs are wet with drops,
That flash and sparkle, each a star,
Bird music chimes in every copse,
Re-echoed from afar.

On wings with summer fancies fraught
The blue-black swallows sweeping by,
Cute, like an unexpected thought,
The silence of the sky.

I hear the laughter of a child
Down where the meadow banks are all
Fretted with shifting lights and wild,
And dreamy shadows fall.

I see two passing, where I stand;
I catch the sweet soft undertone;
But they are walking hand in hand,
And I am here alone.

—*Macmillan's Magazine*

Our Story Teller

LOSING HER HOLD.

The schoolmaster and his wife, after morning meeting was over, took their way as usual down Prout's Lane, and across the hill homeward. The path was narrow; the dominie walked first. He made a remark at long intervals to his wife behind him, but without looking back.

'Squire wasn't out. Reckon his lumbago's worse?"

"S likely."

"The doctor had his little grandchild with him. I suppose his daughter has come for the Summer."

"I reckon she has."

There was a long silence after that, broken only by the buzz of the bees in the red clover and the ch-k-k of the grasshoppers through the hot grass. The old man stopped, as he always did on Sunday, to see how much the corn in the lower field had grown during the week, and to gaze meditatively at the pigs in their pen. But Mrs. Holmes had no thoughts to-day for the pigs or corn. She walked with her head bent on her breast, almost forgetting to hold up the skirt of her Sunday merino out of the grass. There had been a strange preacher that day—an old man with a quick, sharp tone, like the call of a horn to wandering sheep—very different from Father Langly's prolonged drowsy hum. One or two of his sentences rang in Ann Holmes ears:

'While you live, live! You were yourselves in selfishness and fat content as in grave-clothes before you are dead. The world is full of your brothers, starving, cold, ignorant. Go to them! You owe them service to the the last breath of your life.'

Mrs. Holmes had asked the doctor's wife anxiously what she thought of the sermon, as they came out of the church yard.

Mrs. Perry shook her head contemptuously.

"He's one of these half cracket, sensation preachers. What has Amity township to do with the starving poor? We keep up our almshouse well. Let the big towns see to their own paupers!'

Ann was confounded for the moment, but she remained uneasy. That hint about the grave-clothes seemed a personal hit at herself. Could the man know——?

She hurried past the schoolmaster when they reached their own gate, going up the spotless board-walk with beds of geraniums and roses on either side, to the door. She could not resist a complacent glance at those beds. Not a weed; the brown earth sifted fine and smooth! There was no such garden in the village; no kitchen so exquisitely neat, no parlor so speckless and prim. Surely, her conscience told her, she was a good Christian woman, fulfilling her duty, and had no cause for the wrench and misery of soul which she felt just now.

She went up the stairs to her own chamber, laid off her bonnet carefully, and then unlocked a drawer in the press. She did not need to lift the white towels. She knew perfectly well what was pinned up in them. The underclothing of snowy linen, the worked flannels, the woollen shroud. She had put in every stitch in them. Could the man have known?

Every matron in Amity had her "funeral suit" provided. It was a matter of pride to them, just as Mrs. B. in Boston would delight in her old Satsuma or her Corot. The Amity people gloried in their new cemetery. The Holmeses had their lot like the rest; a narrow one, for there were only two to be buried in it. Ann had her choicest roses set out there. She had directed in her will every detail of the trimming on her coffin.

She thrust her hand under the shroud now, and pulled out a little bag of gold coin. They were the savings of years; pennies scrimped out of clothes, milk, meat. They were to pay for the handsome granite monument, "Erected to the memory of Daniel Holmes and Ann his wife."

"While you live—live!"

She dropped the bag as if some one had spoken at her back, locked the drawer and went down stairs.

The "piece" was spread as usual on Sunday noons; flaky bread, clover-scented honey, delicious pies. Ann, as she cut the pie, was comforted by a sense of spiritual well-being. No woman made such crust in Amity. No woman was more faithful at meeting, at Sunday-school, at missionary society. In what had she come short? her starved soul demanded of its Maker. Every duty, great and small, had been well finished.

Mrs. Holmes was fifty-five years of age but she was used to speak of herself as near her grave. She twisted up her hair in a wisp, and wore the scuttle bonnet proper to old age. The work of life, she held, was finished for her and Daniel. They had paid for the farm, so that when one died the other was sure of a maintenance; the farm and house were in perfect order, the cemetery lot was bought. The money for the monument was a kind of frilling embroidery on this perfected life, the handsome flourish to the signature which closed the deed.

As she sat pouring out the tea, thinking those things over, her husband "reckoned" again that the squire's lumbago was bad, and that the doctor's daughter was at home. Then he yawned drearily, and fell asleep in his chair in the sun.

How much of his time he spent in yawning and sleeping! Yet thirty years ago Daniel Holmes was an eager teacher, keeping well abreast with the knowledge and ideas of his time, living in the world of books, newspapers music and pictures. She, too, had been a live woman then. But they had come out of town into this village, and set themselves to scrape together money to buy this farm. What was this change that had come to them? Had they been really spinning their grave-clothes out of selfishness?

Ann went to the afternoon service; but she did not hear a word of Father Langley's discourse. She was back in the town; long-forgotten voices sounded in her ears. There was Dan's brother Jack, poor fellow! She saw him plainly in the crowd. A gay, affectionate lad who might have turned out well if he had been guided! But he had married a feather-headed girl, and Ann, out of patience, had turned them both adrift.

As they walked home that evening she said to the schoolmaster, "How long is it since we heard from John, Danell?"

He did not reply at first, and when he did it was with a strained, annoyed voice.

"Twenty-six years."

"I wish I and Abby could have written to one another. I am feared that it was not right to shove them off, with neither money nor religion "for a staff."

Daniel made no reply, but Ann understood his silence as a more bitter reproach than words.

The next morning she brought to him a small canvas bag.

"There is some money I have saved for buryin' expenses, Daniel," she said. "I'd like to take it instead for us to spend a week in Philadelphia."

"What tomfoolery's that?"

"There's no poor folk in Amity, 'n maybe we might see some there as we could give—advice to. And you could look up the libraries and museum."

"Nonsense!"

But his eye paused, attentive.

"And maybe we might meet John."

"Here, put the money away; I'll bank it," he growled.

But four days later Amity was shaken to its centre by the news that the schoolmaster and his wife had gone for an outing in Philadelphia.

'There's a queer customer,' whispered one of the attendants in the old Franklin Library to another a week afterwards. 'He comes every day, and goes from shelf to shelf breathless, as if he had not touched a book for years. Been buried in the country, I suppose.'

'And why should anybody who could live out of doors and dig, want to smell this musty leather?' grumbled the other lad, who was lean and stooped with an ugly cough.

He went up to Daniel, however, and helped him in his explorations.

Our country pilgrims put up at an oldfashioned inn in the lower part of the city. Daniel came back to it at night fairly panting with researches. He had visited kindergartens, industrial schools and museums, where art and science were taught without charge to the poorest.

'As for the libraries, whole continents of knowledge have been discovered while I was dozing and snoring in Amity,' he exclaimed.

Ann had made her round among the asylums, the hospitals for children, the free classes, the *creches*. Her cold gray eyes were dim and wet.

"Half the world seems to be cold and hungry, and the other half are working to warm and feed them," she said. "And I could find nothing to do but to make fine my shroud and gravestone! But have you got any trace of John or Abby, Danell?"

"No; I doubt it's no use, Ann."

But as Ann woke day by day, and got her hold upon the world again, her search became more energetic. One day she came in at noon red with excitement.

"I've found them, Danell! That is to say, John and Abby are dead; but they've left three children. The oldest boy supports them, and he is that consumptive lad in the library you took such a fancy to. Come right along! don't stop for dinner! Come! Three children! And the Lord never before gave us one!"

* * * * *

Mrs. Ann Holmes's house is no longer the neatest in Amity. The chubby little girl of fourteen who helps her in the kitchen leaves her work and schoolbooks here and there, and the Baby who tags after Ann from morning until night drops her greasy bread and butter even in the sacred parlor, unrebuked.

"What's a clean floor compared with the flesh coming on to their bones!" she asked, triumphantly. "Look at Albert! He's another boy. He's a born farmer. That library was killing him."

"I'll have no abuse of libraries," Daniel says. "I'm going up for study twice a year. It doesn't do to lose your hold on the world. You've got to keep step while you live."

"Y-es," Ann replies absently. She is looking out a hymn simple enough for Abby to understand, and after that she is going to make some flannel petticoats for baby before cold weather comes. They are cut out and folded neatly in her basket, and the drawer up stairs which held her fine shroud is empty.—*Congregationalist.*

Talmage and the Reporter.

A Brooklyn newspaper man tells in the New York *Sun* a story about the Rev. Dr. Talmage, which partially accounts for his popularity among reporters. A young man who had the pleasant job of reporting the clergyman's sermon got over-stimulated one Sunday night and didn't attend church. He had been working since the morning before without intermission for necessary sleep and took a little something to brace him up. When he woke up at 11 o'clock he dimly remembered that he had not been to church as usual. He hurried around to Mr. Talmage's house and was ushered in by the clergyman himself. He told what had happened to him and the doctor immediately sat down and began writing a synopsis of his sermon. He chanced to look up a few minutes later, and found the young man fast asleep. He began over again and wrote a complete report of the services at the church, including, of course, the sermon. He put the manuscript in the reporter's pocket, woke him up and sent him to his office.

EXTENT OF BUSINESS TRANSACTED AT JOHNSTOWN.

Besides owning the flats, the Cambria company owned the surrounding hills. In one of the hills is limestone, in another coal, and there is iron ore not far away. The company has narrow gauge roads running from its mines down to the works. The city was at the foot of these three hills, which meet in a double V shape, Conemaugh creek flowing down one and Stony creek flowing down the other. The hills are not so far distant that a man with a rifle on any one could not shoot to either of the others. They are seven hundred feet high and so steep that roads run up them by a series of zig zag grades. Few people live on these hills except on a small rise of ground across the river from Johnstown. In some places the company has leased the land for dwelling houses, but it retains the ownership of the land and of the coal, iron and limestone in it. The flats having all been occupied, the company in recent years had put up some tenements of a better class on the north bank of the river higher up than the flood reached. The business part of the town also was higher up than the works and the tenements of the company.

In normal times the river is but a few hundred feet wide. The bottom is stony. The current is so fast that there is little deposit along the bank. It is navigable at this time, though in the spring a good canoeist might go down if he could steer clear of the rocks. In the summer the volume of water diminishes so much that a boy with a pair of rubber boots on can wade across without getting his feet wet, and there have been times when a good jumper could cross the river on the dry stones. Below Johnstown, after Stony Creek has joined the Conemaugh Creek, the volume of water increases, but the Conemaugh throughout its whole length is nothing but a mountain stream, dry in the summer and roaring in the spring. It runs down into the Kiskiminitas river and into the Allegheny river, and then on to Pittsburg. It is over 100 miles from Johnstown to Pittsburg following the windings of the river, twice as far as the straight line.

Johnstown was one of the busiest towns of its size in the state. Its tonnage over the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio roads was larger than the tonnage of many cities three times its size. The Iron and Steel company is one of the largest iron and steel corporations in the world. It had its main rolling mills, Bessemer steel works, and wire works at Johnstown, though it also has works in other places, and owns ore and coal mines and leases in the South, in Michigan and in Spain besides its Pennsylvania works. It had in Johnstown and the surrounding villages 4,000 or 5,000 men usually at work. In flush times it has employed more than 6,000. So important was the town from a railroad point of view that the Baltimore & Ohio ran a branch from Rockwood, on its main line, to Pittsburg up to Johnstown, 45 miles. It was one of the main stations on the Pennsylvania road though the passenger business was so small in proportion that some express trains do not stop there. The Pennsylvania road recently put up a large brick station, which was one of the few brick buildings on the flats. Some of the Cambria company's offices were also of brick, and there was a brick lodging house for young men in the employ of the company. The Pennsylvania road had repair shops there, which employed a few hundred men, and the Baltimore & Ohio branch had some smaller shops.

The reservoir that broke loose was part of the old Pennsylvania canal system. At the head of the Conemaugh Creek back in the mountains from Johnstown, and about 300 feet higher than the Johnstown flats, was a small natural lake. When the canal was building, the engineers took this lake to supply the western division of the canal which ran from there to Pittsburg. The eastern division ended at Hollidaysburg east of the summit of the Alleghenies where there was a similar reservoir. Between the two was the old Portage road, one of the first railroads constructed in the state. The canal was abandoned some years ago, as the Pennsylvania road destroyed its traffic. The Pennsylvania company got a grant of the canal from the state. Some years after the canal was abandoned the Hollidaysburg reservoir was torn down. The water gradually escaped into the Frankstown branch of the Juniata river. The people of the neighborhood objected to the existence of the reservoir after the canal was abandoned, as little attention was paid to the reservoir, and the farmers in the valley below feared that the dam would break and drown them. The water was all let out of that reservoir about three years ago.

The dam above Johnstown greatly increased the small natural lake there. It was a pleasant drive from Johnstown to the reservoir. Boating and fishing parties often went out there. Near the reservoir is Cresson, a summer resort owned by the Pennsylvania road. Excursion parties are made up in the summer time by the Pennsylvania company, and special trains are run for them from New York to Cresson. A club called the South Fork Fishing and Hunting club was organized some years ago, and got the use of the lake from the Pennsylvania company. Most of the members of the club live in Pittsburg, and are prominent iron and coal men. Besides them there are some of the officials of the Pennsylvania road among the members. They increased the size of the dam until it was over 100 feet high and 90 feet thick at the base. It was about 20 feet thick at the top, and about six fifths of a mile long. This increased the size of the lake to three miles in length and a mile and a quarter in width. It was an irregular oval in shape. The volume of water in it depended on the time of the year. When the dam broke the lake was very full on account of the recent rains.

Johnstown occupied the site of an old Indian town called Kickenopawling. About the year 1791 an enterprising German, Joseph Johns (he spelled it Yahns) settled there, and the original title deeds of many of the town lots are in his name. As this was the head of navigation to those seeking western waters, it speedily became a place of shipment for the iron of Huntingdon county, and for the lumber and product of the vicinity, as well as the emigration destined for the west. Arks and flat boats were then the only modes of conveyance. The place at that time was called Conemaugh. With the march of progress the Allegheny to Portage railway was constructed between Johnstown and Hollidaysburg, a distance of 39½ miles. It crosses the summit at Blair's Gap and descends along the mountain branch of the Conemaugh. The highest point of the road is 2,700 feet above the Delaware river at Philadelphia.

The Cambria iron works, the great industry of Johnstown, originated in a few widely separated charcoal furnaces, built by pioneer iron works in the early years of the century. As early as 1803 Gen. Arthur St. Clair engaged in the iron business, and erected the Hermitage furnace, about sixteen miles from the present site of Johnstown. In 1809 the working of ores was begun near Johnstown. These were primitive furnaces, where charcoal was the only fuel employed, and the raw material and product were transported entirely on wagons, but they marked the beginning of the manufacture of iron in this country.

PREPARING FOR THE CONTEST.

Getting Ready for the Prohibition Fight in Nebraska.

LINCOLN, June 13, (Special).—The Executive committee appointed at the recent Non Partisan Prohibition convention in this city will meet here on the 27th instant and prepare a plan of campaign. The prospects for prohibition in Nebraska are excellent. We have tried the high license system longer than any other State. It has reduced the number of saloons somewhat, but it has had no affect whatever towards the reduction of drinking, drunkenness, crime and panperism. Saloon keepers are fewer, but more influential. The people generally know these facts, and that high license with us is a failure.

The city press of the State is almost solidly against the Amendment—the country press is solidly for it. There is but one city in the State—Omaha—that will give any large majority against the Amendment. Our large Scandinavian element will give a good majority for prohibition. It will be difficult to deceive our people as to the success of prohibition in our neighboring States—Kansas and Iowa. We know that it has been a success.

A Rare Bird.—City Editor—See here, you, you haven't stated at what age Mayor Grant's last appointee came to America! Reporter—Oh, he's an odd case—he was born here.

Miss St. Louis—Let me tell you what my brother Robert has done. He's very proud of his great feat—Miss Chicago (interrupting)—Oh, great feet are nothing to be proud of.

The *Tribune* imputes ignorance of Shakespeare in the following paragraph: "Woodcuts," says Mrs. Harrison, "are the unkindest cuts of all;" refering to contemporary newspaper portraiture.

First Cincinnatian——So the city is going to build an immense dam across the Ohio, is it? What is that for? Second Cincinnatian——We've got to do something to regain the flood city championship belt, which has been ours for years.

American (in London store)—I wish to buy a pair of suspenders. Shopkeeper—Never heard of such a thing, sir. American—Isn't this a gentleman furnishing store? Shopkeeper—No, sir; this is a haberdashery and dress supply shop, sir. American retires staggered.

A Man to be Avoided——Morris Parke——There is Franklin de Belleville. Let's turn down this street. Madison Squeer——I thought you and he were great friends. Morris Parke—So we are; but he moved into the suburbs lately, and I don't want to hear anything about his garden.

If strong drink is a mocker what is weak tea? About five cents a cup, we believe. Come to think about it, weak coffee may be a mocha, too.

First Little Girl—Do you live in a flat? I thought they didn't take children in flats. How did you get in? Second Little Girl—I was borned in!

The M. D. who remarked that it is not healthy to sleep in the day time was rebuked by the D. D. who says that people who attend church generally have excellent health.

PLEASE don't mistake Alexander Sullivan, Esq., who was arrested in Chicago for the murder of Dr. Cronin, for our own John L. Sullivan, the pugilistic Boston boy.

A study of the servant girl question discloses the extraordinary fact that the greater part of our domestic intelligence is foreign intelligence and a low grade of intelligence at that.

"I know my defects," declared Jones pompously, and as the bystanders looked at him admiringly one of them whispered softly to another: What an awful lot that man must know!

Upon the bill of fare the clam usurps the place of the oyster. The clam bears the same relation to a Chesapeake bivalve as a ham sandwich does to a porter house steak. Don't be a clam.

"Vote as you pray," exclaimed the preacher, and the ward politician who was listening to him whispered to himself: "The duffer ain't got it straight; the boys always prey as they vote."

"O; ma, did you think I was lost?" said Jennie, who had gone for a walk around the block and returned five hours afterward. "No," replied her mother; "I thought that young man had found you."

When a hen succeeds in hatching a chicken from a china egg and a soldier kills an enemy at a hundred yards with a blank cartridge, then a merchant may hope to do a successful business without advertising.

What is a dude, anyway? He is the graceless son of egotism and stupidity; his sisters are vanity and heartlessness. There is only one thing to praise about him, and that is he lives in harmony with the rest of the family.

The woman who writes in a fine feminine hand-writing, with violet ink, still sends contributions to editors now and then. She is not known to fame, however, for contributions written in that way seldom get into print.

He—Do you read the current fiction of the day? She—Not very extensively, I am ashamed to say. However, I did wade through "Rebert Elsmere," and I intend to read this "Pigs in Clover" that everybody is talking about.

Somebody has invented a "waist attachment." It may be less 'armful than the old waist attachment, generally applied after the old folks have gone to bed, but it will never become half so popular.

A man supposed to be a tramp was found dead in a wood out West. A jury inquired into the cause of his death, and reported as follows: "The jury does not find that the dead man has been foully dealt with and is of the opinion that he died simply because his time had come and there was no getting out of it."

One Gordon, a vocalist of the last century, rashly accused Handel of accompanying him badly, and added that he would jump upon the harpsichord and smash it if the composer did not change his style. "Let me know when you vill do dat," said the Saxon master, "and I vill adverdise it. I am sure more people vill come to see you shump dan vill come to hear you sing!"

Said one of the girls about to graduate: "I've been writing my essay every Saturday since the term began and now I have sixty-seven pages and the subject is only half exhausted." "What's the subject?" "The Intellectual Superiority of Women over Men." "Really! does it take one hundred and thirty-four pages of manuscript to prove that?" "Why, yes." "Then you must be on the wrong side of the question."

On the Brink of Insanity.

From the Philadelphia Record.

"Their faces are those bereft of reason. They smile and talk of their losses with a ghastly levity, which soon relapses into the deepest melancholy. Their staring eyes are set in deep circles of black. You may know a survivor of the Johnstown deluge by the desperate expression upon his countenance and his vacant look." This is the brief description given by Rev. James Putnam, of the Temple Baptist Church, to his congregation Sunday morning at Twenty-second and Tioga streets. Mr. Putnam was one of the passengers of the Chicago limited express train which barely escaped being ingulfed in the flood.

"While at the morgue," continued the pastor, "I saw one poor woman looking carefully at many upturned faces. Suddenly she paused in her fruitless search and in utter despair she shouted. "They have all gone to hell." She had lost her reason, and was led forth a raving maniac."

—The moon was full last Thursday.

DANDELIONS.

His feet, that long have known the heat
And hardness of the city street,
Feel soft and cool as beneath them yield
The greensward of his native field.

And while with lingring steps he strays
Along the unforgotten ways,
He hears the brooklet laugh, and lo!
A sinuous bank—a golden glow

Of dandelions overcast
Thickly, as if some envious blast
Had burst the far horizon-bars
And emptied heaven of its stars!

He stoops—with sudden, mute caress,
His bearded lips the blossoms press,
And vainly, through a mist of tears,
He woos the dreams of other years.

"O visions sweet! O fair and fleet!
Turn backward with relenting feet,
Meet me but once, as long ago,
Here, where the dandelions grow!"

The sighing breeze alone replies—
But bright before his yearning eyes,
A winged seed floats far and free,
Plumed like a ship of faery.

"O spirit of the floweret gay,
That bloomed," he cries, "but yesterday!
What matter if it withered lie,
Since thou art free of air and sky?

"And shall I grieve that shapes as fair
Sink in the march of years and care?
Though fade the hopes my boyhood knew,
The dream within the dream is true!"

—*The Critic.*

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

Some Remarks Which are Appropriate for the Season on which we are just Entering.

Now that other topics are beginning to be worn threadbare the College and Seminary commencement exercises will monopolize a great deal of attention. Almost everyone is in some way interested in those affairs, because they have some individual in their family connection who has a part in these exercises and in whose progress they will take pride. It is noteworthy that nearly all the colleges graduate this year a larger number of students than usual. The State College graduates a larger number than in any previous year for a long past and the Junior class is also very large.

There are also several other points that are worthy of attention. Among these we single out three of the most prominent.

First, there is to be noticed a general tendency to revise the curricula of our older and larger institutions, bringing them more into line with university methods. Princeton this year is the most conspicuous example. The studies of freshman year are still prescribed; but in sophomore year the student begins to exercise his choice among several alternatives, and in senior year his studies are nearly all elective. There is a new arrangement of topics, too, several studies having been brought down from senior to junior, or from junior to sophomore year, leaving more time for the more purely philosophical studies in the last year of the course. This change seems to be in the right direction, and will undoubtedly prove to be of benefit to the college. No arrangement of senior year studies yet devised, for a purely collegiate, as distinguished from a university, course, has been found to better that introduced at Williams, under President Hopkins, whereby the studies especially relating to man are made the particular topic for investigation—man as a physical, intellectual, moral and spiritual being—and including anatomy and physiology, mental and moral philosophy, logic, ethics and some elementary theology. A strict adherence to any such scheme is, of course, not possible in a university.

Second, there is still a tendency, begun some years ago, toward scientific and technical, as distinguished from liberal, studies. How far this tendency may go is still uncertain, but we do not believe it will go much further. The liberal education of the future, although it must necessarily include much more than the liberal education of the past, is not likely to be conducted on very different lines; neither is liberal education likely to be altogether superseded by technical education.

Third, there is still a strong tide setting toward the higher education of women and toward their admission to the same academic privileges as men. This movement is in some degree experimental, in so far that it is hardly yet decided, definitely and finally, that the best possible course of study for women is exactly the same as the best course of study for men. These, however, are the tendencies of the time, and they cannot be ignored nor left out of consideration.

A Woman's Discovery.

"Another wonderful discovery has been made and that too by a lady of this county. Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly and could not sleep. She bought of us a bottle of Dr. Kings New Discovery for Consumption and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night and with one bottle has been miraculously cured. Her name is Mrs Luther Lutz." Thus write W. C. Hamrick & Co., of Shelby, N. C. —Get a free trial bottle at W. C. Keplinger & Co's. Drug Store.

The Pennsylvania Editor's Jaunt.

Secretary Thomas, of the State Editorial Association, has issued a circular giving the details of the summer jaunt. The association will meet at the Lafayette Hotel, Philadelphia, Monday, June the 24. On Tuesday morning they will go to Cape May on Steamer "Republic," stopping at the Stockton. Wednesday will be devoted to sightseeing, and on Thursday a trip will be made to Sea Isle city. On Thursday evening the annual dinner of the association will take place at the Stockton, followed by a hop. The association will return to Philadelphia on Friday afternoon.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

How they are Getting Along.

Here are a few items about the condition of affairs in Johnstown:

C. *B.* Clark, of Altoona, has turned over the proof-sheets of his recently compiled Johnstown directory, and with its aid the canvassing corps will be enabled soon to determine very closely how great was the loss of life and make a nearly complete list of the dead.

This will help much in the reduction of litigations, though by the laws of the State death is assumed after an absence of five years under circumstances indicating death.

B. F. Keller's family has made a thorough canvass on its own account, and it has been definitely ascertained that of fifty-eight relatives near and distant fifty were drowned.

James H. Reed, a lawyer and a member of the South Fork Fishing Club, says it is nonsense to talk of holding the Club responsible. The Club could be only held responsible to the extent of $35,000 were it liable for the flood. But three competent engineers had examined and reported the dam safe just prior to the flood. It held the water till it overflowed and washed out the walls, and the overflow was due to an unprecedented fall of rain—the act of God, and not of the Club.

Episcopal Conference.

The Central Pennsylvania Episcopal Convention was held in Reading this week. Parishes in twenty-seven counties of this State were represented by delegates, either clerical or lay. Holy Communion was celebrated, after which the business relating to the support of diocesan missions and the Church educational institutions and societies was transacted.

On Tuesday afternoon in continuing his annual address Bishop Howe spoke feelingly of the Johnstown disaster. He also made strong appeals for funds to complete memorial church of "The Prince of Peace," on the Gettysburg Battlefield as a symbol of a reunited country, and recomended that system of life insurance be established in all parishes for the benefit of pastors.

Charters Granted.

The following charters were issued from the State Department on Thursday:

Beaver Falls Homestead Loan and Trust Company, Beaver County; capital, $15,000.

Manufacturers' Water Company, of Patton, Allegheny County; capital, $1,000.

Pefection Roll Paper Company, of Philadelphia; capital, $10,000.

People's Water Supply Company, of Wikins, Allegheny County; capital, $1,000.

Equitable Telegraph Company, of Pittsburg; capital, $2,000.

Franklin Square Building and Loan association, Philadelphia; capital, $1,000,000.

The Contracts Awarded.

The commission appointed to arrange for the location and erection of miners hospitals in the bituminous coal regions of this state has completed its labors.

The contract for the hospital to be located at Philipsburg has been awarded to Hoover, Hughes & Co., of that place. Those who know this firm will be confident that the contract has been well placed.

The hospital at Bloomsburg will be erected by A. J. Forsythe, of Wellsboro. James Calhoun & Co. have been given the contract for the one to be located at Connellsville and J. G. Williamson & Co., for the one at Mercer.

—A five year old son of Mr. Clifford Isenbery, of near Petersburg, Huntingdon county, was completely charmed by a huge blacksnake on Wednesday afternoon. A dog comprehended the situation and barked and the father ran to the child and drew it away. The child was so entranced that he begged his father not to strike the snake. At night the child had convulsions, but is now well.

Friend—I understand, Zeke, that you have a fine horse there. Uncle Zeke—Yes, 'ndeed, boss. My Lucy am a fine trottah. She am a t'ree-minit hoss. Friend—You don't mean to say that the animal can go a mile in three minutes? Uncle Zeke—Who's talkin' 'bout a mile? All reckods in dis yere kentry, boss, am fer quattah-raile. See am a t'ree-minit boss, a t'ree-minit hoes.

Where the Wear Would Come.

Clothier and Furnisher.

Indianapolis Tailor—Have you any further suggestions, sir, about your trousers?

Indiana Man (thoughtfully)—Yes. You'd better fortify the seats with some extra cloth. I expect to go on to Washington in a day or two to see the President.

"Teacher, may I study 'rithmetic?" "You're too young to study arithmetic, little boy." "Please let me." "No. What do you want to study 'arithmetic for?" "I want to learn to keep a base ball score."

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John L. Sullivan, the Terror of Fakes and Hippodromes, is the Sporting Editor.

TINY JOKELETS.

No wonder sea captains are crusty when they are pilot bred.
—*Boston Herald.*

The Chinese are a very imitative people. This explains why they always stick to their cues.—*Baltimore American.*

If you have nothing else to do, see how rapidly you can say "Soup soothes theosophists thoroughly." —*Terra Haute Express.*

A church in Pittsburg is to be built by penny subscriptions. It should be called the Cent-enni al church.—*Norristown Herald.*

"I have a very loquacious barber. What shall I do to make him cut his speech short?" "Advise him to curl his lip."—*Boston Gazette.*

Jack (excitedly)—"Mamma, you know the lemon-pit I planted last year that came up a pea-vine? Well, it's got string-beans on it."—*Life.*

A lady has been appointed professor of wood carving in a Western college. Wonder if she can sharpen a lead pencil.—*Waterbury American.*

The average young man is never so much disgusted with the opposite sex as when a girl beats him three or four straight games at tennis.—*Baltimore American.*

Doctor—"And now, as to the swelling on the back of the head, there is nothing serious about it at present, but you must keep your eye fixed on it." —*Fliegende Blaetter.*

The July *Century* will contain an illustrated paper on "Inland Navigation of the United States," written by Mr. Charles Barnard, and covering the Steamboat service of the country on river, lake, and coast. The new ferry-boat *Bergen* and the sound steamer *Puritan* will be described, with a number of pictures. The decoration of these and other recently built boats furnishes an inspiring theme for a brief accompanying paper by Mrs. Van Rensselaer on "The Advance in Steamboat Decoration."

Alleged Humorists.

Now wheat never ruined as many men as old rye.—*Troy Press.*

A wild Chicago paper alleges that Philadelphia is so dead her inhabitants are forced to take out exhumation permits when they want to move on May day.

A man calls his dog Coal, because the first day he had him he bitumen. *Worcester Gazette.*

It's about time now to turn the hoes on the cornfield.—*Washington Critic.*

A log jam is the latest in the lumber preserves of Minnesota.—*Hutchinson News.*

Adam and Eve's family tree was the apple.—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

"A rise of bread stuffs in the West is looked for." Better look to the yeast, as usual.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

The watchmaker knows as much about spring cleaning as his wife does. —*Oregon Statesman.*

"Excellent business men those," said the New Yorker, as he looked down on the Albany Assembly; "wholesome jobbers almost to a man, aren't they?"

A big horse is seventeen hands high and a big elephant is seventeen feet high.—*Warhington Critic.*

—"Standing with reluctant feet,
Where the brook and river meet,"
Are the pretty graduates sweet;
In their gowns of silk and satin,
Getting sheepskins done in Latin!
What a dainty beauty show!
And—Sakes alive! How much they know!
—*Washington Critic.*

TA-KA-KAKE

TAKE-A-CAKE?
MRS. HENRY WARD BEECHER
Says, "I like it exceedingly."
TA-KA-KAKE is a New Cereal, Sugar Corn Flour, which cooks in 15 minutes, and makes Griddle Cakes, Gems and Muffins that are far more delicious than any made from Wheat Flour or Corn Meal. Ask your grocer for a package. Kept for sale at Eureka Grocery, High St., Bellefonte, Pa.
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LOOK!
If you want a good situation write MAY BROTHERS, Nurserymen, Rochester, N. Y., as they are in want of honest and upright salesmen to sell their choice and hardy varieties of Nursery Stock, either on salary or commission. Many new valuable varieties to offer. Write them at once and for terms.
DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS.
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SALESMEN WANTED.
Reliable men to canvas for NURSERY STOCK. Permanent employment. Salary and Expenses, or Commission, as preferred. 600 varieties, including fast selling specialties. Apply at once, it is now the best time in the year to begin. GLEN BROTHERS,
(Mention this paper.) ROCHESTER, N Y

The Woman's National Council

AN ADDRESS

To The Organizations of Women in the United States.

The International Council of Women, held at Albaugh's Opera House, Washington, D. C., March 25 to April 1, 1889, convened by the National Woman Suffrage Association, addressed by nearly one hundred women from seven different countries, and representing fifty-three national societies, was the first attempt to unify the spirit and method of the world's organized womanhood. Under the nine general topics of Education, Philanthopy, Temperance, Industries, Professions, Legal Conditions, Political Conditions, Moral Education and Organization itself, (as the essential prerequisite of the most affective work in all these lines) —a representative body of women took grave council together, and without one disonant note, the mighty chorus of harmonious purpose sounded through the civilized world. It is perfectly safe to say that never before did the nation's womanhood by a single demonstration so impress its thought, its sympathy and its purpose upon the public mind. This proved the well nigh resistless power of associated effort. It was the harvest of forty years spent in seed-sowing; the hour was ripe for it; an earlier effort would have been premature, if not impossible.

The chief outcome of this great meeting was a still wider evolution of woman's work. A permanent Intenational Council was projected (to which none but National Councils can be elligible as auxiliaries), and a National Council for the United States was formed (to which none but National Associations within the United States can be eligible as auxiliaries.) The names of the National Council are affixed to this address.

THE LEADING OBJECT OF THIS NEW MOVEMENT is to aggregate all local societies *having the same object* into national societies eligible to auxiliaryship in the National Council of Women. For instance, the clubs organized by women in all the leading cities have thus far been isolated, but it is hoped that a convention will be called within a year to form a national federation of women's clubs; the influence of individual clubs would be increased by coming into such a federation, and the federation would be eligible to auxiliaryship in the National Council. The same is true of the women's protective agencies and many other excellent societies that have been organized, locally, but not as yet generally.

It is confidently anticipated that all national organizations of women will within the next two years become auxiliary to the National Council, and be ready to participate through their representatives in the first triennial meeting of the Woman's National Council, to be held in Washington in the spring of 1891.

We also suggest the unification of all local societies into women's council for each town or city, and the aggregate of all state societies into state and territorial councils, that this general plan of solidarity may be made helpful to the utmost possible degree, bringing women of all sects and sections into mutual acquaintance, efficacy and fellowship. The simplicity of the plan is one of its chief advantages.

The local Council of women would be made up of the presidents of all societies of women in a given locality, and might have a headquarters of its own, with an office secretary, and hold meetings quarterly. This Council would naturally enter unitedly upon such lines of work as all the Societies could agree upon. The State Council would naturally hold meetings annually. It is believed that such a plan of interaction, combined with the organic independence of each society, will broaden the outlook of individual members and lead to larger mutual toleration between organizations heretofore separate and to a great degree non-sympathetic; that it will do away with the overlapping of plans that now leads to much waste of time and energy, and that its influence would be sufficient to secure almost any local reform either small or great.

As an illustration of the practical working of the plan, it may be stated that such a Council of women might, if it were the general desire, arrange from all societies of women in any given town or city asking that women should be placed on the school board; on the different boards entrusted with the care of public institutions for the defective, delinquent and dependent classes; asking for the admission of women to membership, and an official standing, also, in local, county and state organizations, such as press associations, Sunday school and ecclesiastical associations, etc.; asking that the doors of such schools and colleges as are not yet open to women may be thrown open for their admission; asking for gymnastic and industrial training for girls in the public schools; asking for better protection for the home, and more judicious penalties for all crimes against girls and women. In short, local and State Councils might take the same action in local and state affairs that the National Council will take regarding institutions and movements of national character and scope. It will be readily seen that greatly added force will come from any such movement, whether local, state or national, when it is backed by the *united* societies of the locality, state or nation, and that with a small expenditure of money and time, all these societies, while carrying on separately their own individual work for which they were organized, may also do an immense work for womanhood at large along the lines on which all can agree to unite in sympathy, influence and effort. To carry out such plans on so large a scale will require time, but there is every reason to believe that the women of the nation will persist in a quiet but intelligent endeavor, having in view the ends herein stated, until success shall crown their great but practicable movement.

Already the organizations of women in Chicago have formed a local Council, and a similar movement has been inaugurated in Philadelphia, Detroit and Providence. Ohio and Kansas have organized State Councils.

Such unifications of all local and State organizations will at once illustrate on a large scale with the National Councils is expected to accomplish for the welfare of humanity. But it is to be distinctly understood that under the constitution of the National Council and only national societies of women are elligible to membership therein.

A form of constitution for local and State Councils, and other hints and helps for organizing, will be furnished on application to Mrs. May Wright Sewall, Indianapolis, Ind., Corresponding Secretary of the Woman's National Council.

Editors, writers and speakers are all earnestly requested to further with their respective facilities the plans herein stated. But we here address ourselves especially to the leaders among women; urging upon their prayerful thought the possibilities of blessing bound up in the organized womanhood of our country—a country which surpasses all others in its bewildering danger and effable hope.

Women have never yet united in large numbers save for good purposes; it is safe to predict that they never will. Their isolation one from another is in the interest of brute force; their combination means the dominance of peace and spiritual power, the purification, protection and coronation of the home; and home is the shrine for whose sacred sake all that is good and true on earth exists. Happy are we who live to see the day when the women of our native land are clasping hands with a purpose so high and in a unity so holy, which may God bless.

FRANCIS E. WILLIARD, Evanstown, Ill. President of Woman's National council..
SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Rochester, N. Y. Vice President at Large.
M. Louise Thomas, 680 Lexington Ave., New York City, Treasurer.
MARY F. EASTMAN, Tewksbury, Mass. Recording secretary.
MAY WRIGHT SEWALL, 343 N. Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind., corresponding Secretary.

The Empire Gown.

Take a large-sized tablecloth,
Stitch two sides together,
Run a pucker round the top
On a ribbon tether.

Cut some armholes near the neck,
Put the belt below them,
Just to touch the shoulder blades,
So as not show them.

Let the skirts be flowing loose,
Like a sail that's flapping
In the fragrant Southern breeze,
Mast and yardarms tapping.

Tack some buttons up the back:
Two or three is plenty,
For you know an Empire gown
In the waist is scanty.

Put some lace about the neck,
Sew it there or pin it;
Then, to make the gown complete,
Let the girl get in it.

—*Washington Critic.*

"Hs-s-s!" hissed the boa constrictor. "There's another Hayseed come in to insult a den of respectable serpents by calling me a snake. Wish I could get my coils around him just to teach him once what a serpent is."

Does the young prohibitionist father violate his faith when he makes a wry face over rocking the cradle? He indulges in rock and wry.—*Binghampton Republican.*

The wool grower and the editor know the value of good clipping.—*Washington Critic.*

Shoemakers may not know it, but for a line of slippers it's hard to beat bananna skins.—*Troy* (N. Y.) *Times.*

Light housekeeping frequently follows a matrimonial match.—*Oregon Statesman.*

THE Lincoln History in the July *Century* will contain chapters on "Lincoln Renominated," The Wade Davis Manifesto," and "Horace Greely's Peace Mission." Major John Hay, one of the authors of this history, was the medium of communication between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Greeley at the time of the remarkable conference of Mr. Greeley with the pretended Confederate peace commissioners at Niagara. Much of the correspondence relative to the matter now first sees the light in the pages of the July *Century.*

The American Garden, published by E. H. Libby, 10 Spruce St., New York, has been removed from 755 Broadway to No. 10 Spruce St. This is one of the best magazines of its class published in the country. Everyone interested in garden and flowers should subscribe for it. Address as above.

We are indebted to Dr. J. A. Bright Alibene, Kansas, for the 6th biennia report of Kansas State Board of Agriculture for 1887-88.

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, CENTRE CO., PA.,

A Weekly Political and Family Journa

CIRCULATION THROUGHOUT CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

EDWARD T. TUTEN, - Editor and Proprietor
HIRAM TORREY, - - Corresponding Editor

REGULAR ADVERTISING RATES.—Twenty cents a line for each insertion.

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WHISKEY IS KING.

THE PROUD STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA SUBMITS TO ITS DICTATION,

Republican and Democratic Strongholds Unite in Defeating the Amendment.

The Suffrage Amendment Probably Defeated.

The Majority for Whiskey Between 100,000 and 150,000.

READING

The city gives 7500 against the Prohibition Amendment.

Correct-complete returns give 6766 against the Amendment.

PHILADELPHIA.

The 25th ward gives 932 for the Prohibition Amendment and 333 against it. For suffrage 3833, against 1279.

The 19th ward for prohibition 991, against 7783; for suffrage 8102, against 343.

The 31st ward—For prohibition 820, against 4383; for suffrage 4226, against 485.

The 3d ward—For prohibition 228, against 2286; for suffrage 2198, against 205.

The 30th ward—For prohibition 916, against 3208; for suffrage 3017, against 555.

The 13th ward—For prohibition 379, against 2514; for suffrage 2303, against 342.

Seventh ward—For prohibition 477, against 3802; for suffrage 3539, against 33.

Eighth ward—For prohibition 335, against 2248; for suffrage 2063, against 201.

Fourteenth ward—For prohibition 599, against 2637; for suffrage 2479, against 463.

Twentieth ward—For prohibition 1234, against 6336; for suffrage 6041, against 851.

Ninth ward—For prohibition 196, against 1485; for suffrage 1196, against 402.

The 15th ward—For prohibition 1588, against 5670; for suffrage 5286, against 1077.

Seventeenth ward—For prohibition 123, against 2890, for suffrage 2854, against 102.

The 16th ward—For prohibition 157, against 2821; for suffrage 2778, against 1332.

The 29th ward—For the prohibition, amendment 1662, against 6062; for suffrage 5558, against 1216.

Thirty-second—For prohibition 1371, against 2715; for suffrage 2686, against 743.

Tenth ward—For prohibition 549, against 2843; for suffrage 3775, against 443.

Fifth ward—For prohibition 15, against 2702; for suffrage 2383, against 342.

The 11th ward—For the amendment 694, against 1900; for suffrage 1835, against 78.

Twelfth ward—For the prohibition 145, against 2211; for suffrage 1984, against 277.

Sixth ward—For prohibition 67, against 1335; for suffrage 1496; against 56.

Twenty wards out of 33 give majority of 54,170 against the prohibition amendment, and 53,631 majority for suffrage.

Twenty-fourth—For prohibition 2286, against 5793; for suffrage 4788, against 2282.

Twenty-eighth ward—For prohibition 1019, against 4105; for suffrage 3742, against 723.

Twenty-first ward—For prohibition 821, against 3116; for suffrage 2820, against 605.

First ward—For prohibition 1329, against 6254; for suffrage 5793, against 1276.

The 27th ward—For prohibition 969, against 2623; for suffrage 2152, against 926.

Fourth ward—For prohibition 217, against 2935; for suffrage 2909, against 154.

Second ward—For prohibition 587, against 3509; for suffrage 3299, against 489.

Twenty-nine wards in 33 gives 79,690 majority against prohibition.

MERCER COUNTY.

Nineteen out of 58 districts gives 1150 majority for prohibition.

PITTSBURG AND ALLEGHENY.

Forty districts in Allegheny give 1700 for the Amendment and 5429 against.

Ninety districts, principally in the city, give 3599 for prohibition and 12357 against.

Allegheny county complete for prohibition 3909, against 13967.

CHESTER COUNTY.

Twenty-six precincts out of 72 give 1296 majority for prohibition.

Forty-one districts give 600 for prohibition. County will be close.

HARRISBURG.

Thirteen precincts in the city give 1245 for prohibition and 2087 against, indicating 1200 majority against the amendment in the city. Another estimate is that the majority against prohibition will be 900.

VENANGO COUNTY.

Fifteen out of 44 districts give 1430 majority for the amendment. A majority of 3000 probable.

LYCOMING COUNTY.

This county will give about 400 majority for prohibition and 2500 in favor of suffrage. In Williamsport six in eight wards gave 131 majority for prohibition.

MIFFLIN COUNTY

This county will give 950 majority in favor of prohibition and 400 in favor of suffrage.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

The estimated vote for prohibition is 5,000, against 5400; for amendment 3,000, and 4,000 against.

CHAMBERSBURG.

In Franklin county six districts in 34 give 1,000 against the Amendment.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

Twenty districts in 56 give 500 majority in favor of prohibition.

LANCASTER CITY.

The full vote is 3439 against the amendment. Another estimate is 954 for prohibition and 4397 against. The suffrage amendment is practically unanimous.

PIKE COUNTY.

Gives about half of the full vote compared with last election. Up to the present the majority is 350 to 400 against prohibition.

JUNIATA COUNTY.

Gives 150 majority against prohibition and 200 against suffrage amendment. Returns come in slowly.

BRADFORD COUNTY.

The vote will give about 1150 majority for prohibition.

CAMERON COUNTY.

Thus far 106 majority for prohibition with two districts to hear from.

BERKS COUNTY.

Gives 19,000 against probibition.

UNION COUNTY.

Ten districts give 450 for prohibition and 840 against. Prohibition is probably carried by 350 majority.

LOCK HAVEN.

Six districts of Clinton county, including Lock Hven, give seven majority against the amendment.

NEW CASTLE.

Eight precincts in Lawrence county, including New Castle, give 1528 for prohibition and 792 against it. The indications are majority of 3,000 for the amendment. New Castle gives 402 for prohibition.

LUZERNE COUNTY.

Of 220 districts 122 give 8755 against and 7440 for prohibition.

POTTSVILLE.

Complete returns in this city give 1833 against prohibition and 325 in its favor.

SHENANDOAH.

Complete returns give 1047 against and 364 for prohibition. A full vote was polled.

CLEARFIELD.

Thirteen precincts in 56 give a majority of 485 for Prohibition, which indicates a majority of from 1500 to 2000 in the county.

COUDERSPORT.

It is estimated that Potter county will give three hundred majority for Prohibition.

LEBANON.

The total vote in the city gives 1300 against prohibition. The county gives 4000 against prohibition and 4500 against suffrage.

BEDFORD COUNTY

gives 550 majority against prohibition.

BLAIR COUNTY

so far as heard from, outside of Altoona, gives 1199 for prohibition; including Altoona the majority is 843.

DELAWARE COUNTY,

is estimated at over 900 against the amendment.

MONROE COUNTY

is estimated to have given a majority of 800 against prohibition.

WILKESBARRE.

Fourteen in twenty-one districts give 800 against prohibition.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Twenty-eight districts, including all the boroughs, give eighteen majority against the amendment.

DAUPHIN COUNTY.

Twenty precincts in 42, not including Harrisburg, give 1003 majority against prohibition.

FULTON COUNTY

is estimated to be about 400 against prohibition.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

Twenty-three precincts in 60, including all of Titusville and three wards in Meadville, give 2259 for and 1539 against prohibition.

WARREN COUNTY.

Returns from all but eight townships give about 800 in favor of prohibition.

LUZERNE COUNTY.

One hundred and thirteen districts in 220 give 1000 against prohibition.

YORK.

The city gives 709 against prohibition.

HIGH AND DRY.

Centre County Gives 2000 Majority for Prohibition.

Which makes this Famous Old County more than ever the Eden of the Keystone State.

BELLEFONTE, PHILIPSBURG, SPRING TOWNSHIP AND UNIONVILLE EXCEL THEMSELVES.

The news from all parts of this county is more than gratifying to every lover of good government and morality. The highest anticipations of the friends of prohibition are more than realized and the county rolls up a majority of 2000 in favor of the prohibition of the liquor traffic. This result reflects great credit on Col. D. S. Keller the county chairman, and his hundred or more active assistants. If every community had been so well organized as this county was we are sure the result throughout the State would have been all right. These are the returns:

PRECINCTS	VOTE FOR	VOTE AG'NST	MAJ. FOR	MAJ. AG'NST
Bellefonte N W	232	62	170	
" " S	143	147		4
" " W	81	33	48	
Centre Hall	56	25	31	
Howard	63	45	18	
Milesburg	94	37	57	
Unionville	70	4	66	
Philipsburg 1st	128	30	98	
" " 2d	126	50	76	
" " 3d	146	70	76	
Benner twp	119	75	44	
Boggs N	48	28	20	
" W	131	68	63	
" E	34	65		31
College	240	72	168	
Gregg N	20	54		34
" S	153	160		7
Half Moon	109	24	85	
Harris	109	56	53	
Howard twp	110	43	67	
Huston	88	36	52	
Liberty	150	22	128	
Marion	72	43	29	
Potter N	56	62		6
" "	112	112		
Rush N	149	54	95	
" " S	93	29	64	
Snow Shoe E	94	72	22	
" " W			27	
Spring	312	152	160	
Union	124	20	104	
Walker	111	120		9
North	88	43	45	
Ferguson E.	145	55	90	
" W.	114	24	90	
Millheim	82	57	25	
Penn	65	110		45
Patton	105	33	72	
Haines E.	30	101		71
" W.	86	102		16
Miles	125	155		30
Curtin	40	21	19	
Burnside	44	19	25	
			2167	253
Majority for			1914	

The borough gave 99 majority for the suffrage amendment, but we have not the time to-day to estimate the vote for it throughout the county. Benner township gave 44 majority for it.

HISTORY OF THE JOHNSTOWN FLOOD.

Messrs. J. W. Keeler & Co., Philadelphia, (successors to Hubbard Bros) have in press for early issue a complete and accurate History of the Johnstown Flood, including all the other cities and towns that have suffered likewise. It will be well illustrated. Will be sold through agents, or mailed direct on receipt of $1.50. The demand will undoubtedly be immense.

The thrilling experiences, pathetic incidents, deeds of heroism, unparalleled suffering, devastation and death, and the sympathy shown in the contributions of millions for their relief, form a History of the most intense interest to all, and a history every one will want to preserve in book form. It certainly offers a great opportunity for agents—a host of whom will be needed to supply the demand for this work.

THE HEIGHT OF WOOD ENGRAVING

MR. W. J. STILLMAN, the art critic, writes to the New York EVENING POST that M. Herbert, Director of the Academie Francaise at Rome, "one of the most thoughtful of modern French painters, and perhaps the best representative still living of the great poetic French school of art," says of Mr. Cole's engravings now appearing in the CENTURY, that "he had never seen such work on wood, and did not suppose wood-engraving to be capable of it.

It is said that this series of pictures is being received with great interest in Italy where are most of the originals which Mr Cole has reproduced. All of his pictures are engraved directly from the originals, Mr. Cole doing his work in the galleries or churches in front of the paintings; and the great value of the series is in the absolutely faithful rendering which the engraver has given of the artist's work.

A NAMELESS PAUL REVERE.

BY GEO. E. POWELL.

From the LaCrosse (Wis.) News.

[This is based on the exclusive story of the CHRONICLE TELEGRAPH on the ride of Daniel Payton in the Conemaugh Valley on May 31. His body has since been found.]

Adown the rugged valley, a horseman flying past,
Gave loud and wild the warning cry, "For life fly quick and fast."
Still on and on the big bay sped, past crowds that staring stand
And watch the mad, mad rider's flight, on beast so madly grand.

"Fly to the hills," in ringing tones, the unknown rider cried;
"Fly to the hills," the startled peaks re-echoed far and wide;
The wand'ring people, watching, stood, enwrapt in fear and awe,
As on and on the horseman flew; adown the Conemaugh.

"On, on brave heart," a still voice said, "yet faster noble steed,
Ten thousand lives depend upon thy tireless, matchless speed!"
The tide is gaining hard and fast,—some heed the warning cry,
And, flying see the many stand beneath the flood to die.

O, noble steed, thy strength is gone;—thy flagging pace grows slow,
And, neath the water's avalanche must with thy rider go!
"Fly to the hills," he grandly cries, another life to save,
Then sinks to die as heroes die—to fill a nameless grave.

Ten thousand souls were buried, deep, beneath that mighty tide;—
Unknown among the legion lay the hero of that ride;
Yet down below the water's wave, the One the sparrows saw,
Still softly whispered "I am here," e'en neath the Con-e-maugh.

The American Garden for June is at hand as beautiful and interesting as ever. Published by E. H. Libby, 10 Spruce St., New York. Price $2 00 per year. It is well worth the money.

SOUL SAVING.

I am sick of the preacher's only strain—
Save your soul! Save your soul! Save your soul!
I am tired of hearing, forever and aye,
The same old song from the pulpit roll.

It seems to me like a selfish cry—
This telling a man that the only thing
Of any importance here below
Is saving himself from a future sting.

Far nobler, far better, it seems to me,
To tell a man to save some other;
To send him up and down through the world,
Seeking and saving his fallen brother—

To put him off from the beaten track,
Out into the hedges of sin and shame.
To teach and to tell the captive there
The bounty and glory of virtue's name—

To rescue the starving one from death;
To rescue the sinning one from crime;
To preach the gospel of present help,
To the weary ones on the shores of time—

To seek out those whom the world forgets;
To plant a flower on a nameless grave;
To hide the erring one in the heart,
And strengthen it with a purpose brave—

To do to the little ones of God
The thing which the world does to the great;
To walk the world with a purpose grand,
And, with eye on the final good, to wait.

If a man does this, I dare affirm
That he can afford to forego all care
About going to heaven, and give his whole time
To the work of getting his neighbor there.

—HATTIE TYNG GRISWOLD.

THE FLOOD.

I.

The rythmic ring of a horse's feet
Echoes along the city street,
And the idle crowd swarms out to see
Whom can the reckless rider be.

With bloodless face and blazing eyes
He dashes on, and wildly cries
"Fly, for the river's wrath is near!
Fly, for the Flood—the Flood is here!"

He passes, and they stand amazed;
Then jest, and deem the rider crazed—
Some mischief-breeding addlepate—
Then turn and see, and fly—too late!

II.

With a moan and a groan,
With a shriek and a roar,
Down on the town
The waters pour—
A shivering crash,
And it is no more!

The torrent sweeps on its changeless path.
Grinding the puny walls like chaff,
In its awful play.
Like straws before the freshening breeze,
Like sands beneath the beating seas,
They pass away.

The seething whirlpool boils and foams
Above a thousand ruined homes,
And on its bosom sped,
All ghastly in the waning light,
Are born into the coming night
An army of the dead.

III.

Tears for the souls who passed away;
But charity for those
Whose all was lost that bitter day;
Whose call for pity goes
Up from hearts that are sad and sore,
And laden down with woes,
Tears for the lives that are no more,
But charity for those.

GLEN MACDONOUGH.

A SUMMER GIRL.

She wears a saucy hat
And her feet go pit-a-pat
As she walks;
And the sweetest music slips
From her merry madding lips
When she talks.

She fascinates the street
With her gaiters trim and neat,
Made of kid;
For they twinkle as they pass
Like the rillets in the grass
Halfway hid.

Her skin is soft and white,
Like magnolia buds at night
On the bough.
But for fear she'd be too fair
There's a freckle here and there
On her brow.

Dimples play at hide-and-seek
On her apple-blossom cheek
And her chin.
Slyly beckoning to you,
"Don't you think it's time to woo?
Pray begin.

Then her winsome, witching eyes
Flash like bits of summer skies
O'er her fan.
As if to say, "We're met:
You may go now and forget—
If you can"

—*The Boston Traveller.*

WOMAN'S ADVANCEMENT.

The enfranchisement of woman is the immediate purpose announced by the suffrage associations, but it naturally covers a far wider field in the coming destiny of the other half of human society. The great respect and interest manifested in all schemes for woman's advancement in this country is caught up in the Old World, and nerves progressive women in tradition-ridden countries to aspire and labor for their natural rights at attempts to enter the learned professions. A few years ago a Brussels woman made application for admission to the bar, after having taken her degree in law, and the denial of her application by the court stirred up a good deal of discussion in the French journals. Not long ago Mlle. Schultze, a very attractive young lady, read a thesis before the medical school in Paris on the practice of medicine by women. The distinguished Dr. Charnot was called upon to answer her positions, and tried to cover up his inability to do so by the rather lame French ruse of complimenting her on her beauty.

Even the Czar is unable to head off the ambition of the Russian women to excel in letters and the learned professions, in spite of his cruel resort to banishment. The German women are making great strides in the professions, in the face of that wide-spread prejudice which holds a woman to be the mere ward and servant of her husband. A bill is now pending before the French Chambers giving women at the head of business houses the right to vote for judges of the tribunal of commerce. Thus does the seed scattered in this land of free speech and free mental activity take root in the old conservative countries and promise fruits even more far-reaching in their ultimate effects than we have many of us ever conceived possible.

Public Opinion published every week by Public Opinion Company 140 Nassau St. New York Terms $3.00 per year or $1.00 for three months. This journal seeks to reflect public opinion not to alter or change it in any way. We have the issue of June 8 before us and find it very interesting. It cannot fail to interest anyone. Try it.

We Can Supply You.

The recent great floods, and the consequent destruction of our railroads, left Bellefonte for an entire week with no adequate connection with the outside world. This little experience of non-intercourse soon began to startle some of our merchants, who were short of certain kinds of goods, which could only be obtained in the large cities, out beyond the almost impassible barrier left in the track of the flood, the possibility of a partial famine, which the partial restoration of traffic does not entirely remove. This week some goods ordered before the flood have began to arrive. The railroads are making almost superhuman exertions to restore the old order of things, but until within a day or two, have refused to receive freight for points within the flooded district to be added to the accumulation they now have on hand, but are unable to move. It will probably be three months before this blockade will be entirely removed.

We were fortunate at the Eureka in having a good stock of everything when the flood commenced, and so we have been able to supply the wants of our customers. We had large orders in before communication was cut off, and these goods are beginning to arrive. We have also placed large orders since, which will be pushed through as fast as possible. In this way we hope to keep a full supply to meet all demands.

There has been very little change in the price of goods, except sugar, which appears to be on the rise, with very certain indications that it will go higher. Bellefonte merchants are selling sugar to-day for 9, 10 and 11cts. which will very soon have to be changed to 10, 11 and 12cts. unless the market breaks, which is hardly possible. Canned goods are still selling low and very fine dried fruits at prices within the reach of all. Some of the finer grades of California dried fruits are becoming very scarce, the dealers are letting them go however, at fair prices. *Come* to the Eureka for everything you want in the grocery line. We shall be able to supply you unless there is another flood.

Eureka Grocery Co.,
High St,
Next door to Post-Office,
Bellefonte, Pa.

A Western woman complains of the lack of courtesy to their wives on the part of husbands. They keep their polite manners and courteous way for—other men's wives. She adds: "One time James thanked me for saving him room beside me at the concert, and then sort of apologized for being polite by saying he thought it was my sister Mary."

THEIR PUNISHMENT.—"Father," said Rollo affirmatively, "Tom Ochiltree and I broke a window in the school-house to-day. Well, Tom said he didn't know anything about it, and the teacher licked him for lying, and I owned up and said I did it, and then he licked me for breaking the window."

"That seems hard," said Rollo's father, "but Tom's punishment was greater than yours, for his conscience upbraided him."

"I do not think he has any," said Rollo sadly, "and, besides, I got the worst of it anyhow, for Tom licked me after school for owning up." "I know, my son, but remember the wicked are exalted for a little while, but are gone out and brought low." "I guess that's so," said Rollo greatly comforted, "for just as he was climbing over the fence I caught him on the head with a brick that sent his left ear about two inches ahead!"

Wolff's ACME Blacking

BEATS the World. It is the Best

HARNESS DRESSING

The BEST for Men's Boots
" " " Ladies' "
" " " Children's "

ABSOLUTELY WATERPROOF.

SOFTENS and PRESERVES the Leather

Once a week for men's boots and once a month for women's is ample for perfect results. It makes the handsomest and most durable polish you ever saw. You don't have to groan and sweat with a blacking brush. Be wise and try it. Because your grandfather worked hard is no reason you should not spare yourself this worse than useless labor.

Sold by Grocers, Druggists, and Shoe Dealers.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, PHILADELPHIA.

STOCK QUOTATIONS,

Reported up to 12 o'clock, by

DE HAVEN & TOWNSEND,

BANKERS,

423 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Stocks Bought and Sold and carried on favorable terms

PHILADELPHIA, June 15, 1889.

	Bid	Asked
U S 4½'s, coupon	106¼	¼
" 4's "	129	¼
Pennsylvania R R	51⅝	⅝
Philadelphia & Reading R R	23⅝	⅝
Lehigh Valley R R	54	⅝
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co.	54¾	⅝
Western N Y & Penn	11	⅝
New Jersey Central	110¼	⅝
Northern Pacific Com	28⅝	⅝
" Prefered	66⅝	⅝
Oregon Transcontinental	33⅝	⅝
Union Pacific	62⅝	⅝
Western Union	88	⅝
R'chmond Terminal	25¼	⅝
Louisville & Nashville	70⅞	⅝
Pacific Mail	46	⅝
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	140	⅝
New York & New England	50⅝	⅝

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, June 19, 1889.

Red Wheat, per bushel	85
Mixed wheat, per bushel	80
Buckwheat, new, per bushel	40
Rye per bushel	45
Corn (shelled)	40
Corn (ears)	40
Oats	27
Barley	45
Cloverseed, fair to good	$5.00
do prime and extra prime	5.50
do choice	6.00
Flour, retail, per barrel	6.20
Flour, wholesale	5.60
Hay, choice timothy, per ton	$12 00
Nova Scotia Plaster	$9.50

Provision Markets.

(Corrected weekly by R I. Erhard)

Apples, dried, per pound	5
Cherries dried, per pound, seeded	12
Dried Currants, per pound	10
New Raisins, per pound	10—12½
Beans, per quart	10
Fresh Butter, per pound	12
Cheese, per pound	18
Country Hams, per pound	12½
Hams, sugar cured	14—17
Shoulders	10
Breakfast Bacon	12
Country Bacon	10
Lard, leaf, per pound	12½
Lard, country, per pound	10
Eggs, per dozen	15
Potatoes, per bushel	25
Dried Beef	20
Canned Beef, 2 pound can	25
Country Side, per pound	10
Canned Tomatoes, per can	10—12½—15
Canned Corn, per can	10—12½
Lemons, per dozen	30
Dried sweet Corn, per pound	10
Apple Butter, per gallon	55
Buckwheat Flour, per sack	$1 85
Apples, per bushel	$1 00

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans,* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall-st., N.Y.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

10,000 AGENTS WANTED at once to sell the only authentic, Complete and graphic

History of the Johnstown Flood.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

with views of all sorts connected with the terrible scenes of the inundation. 12mo. 400 pages Price $1.50. Liberal Terms. Thousands want it. Demand is immense. Send quickly 50c for Outfit to J. W. Keeler & Co., 823 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

TRIENNIAL ASSESSMENT.—APPEALS FOR 1889. NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissioners of Centre county, will meet the Tax payers at the following times and places for purpose of hearing and determining appeals for the Triennial Assessment of 1889.

The time for hearing appeals will be between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. except where otherwise noted.

For Miles Township and Millheim Borough, Thursday, June 20th, at the Election House in Millheim Borough.

Penn and Haines Townships, Friday, June 21st at Election House, Coburn.

Gregg and Potter, and Centre Hall Borough, Saturday June 22d, at Election House, Centre Hall Borough.

For Boggs Township and Milesburg Borough, Monday June 24th, at Election House, Central City.

For Snow Shoe and Burnside, Tuesday, June 25th, at Election House, Snow Shoe.

For Rush Township, and Philipsburg Borough, Wednesday June 26th, at Lloyd House, Philipsburg.

For Taylor and Worth Township, Thursday, June 27th, at Election House, Port Matilda.

For Huston and Union and Unionville Borough, Friday June 28th, at Hotel, in Unionville.

For Harris and College Townships, Saturday, June 29th, at Election House, Lemont.

For Half Moon Township, Monday, July 1st, at Election House, Stormstown.

For Patton and Furguson Townships, Tuesday, July 2d, at Scotia School House.

For Bellefonte Borough, Wednesday, July 3d, at Commissioners office, Bellefonte.

A general appeal will be held at the Commissioners office on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, July 8th, 9th, and 10th, 1889.

The Assessors will please bring all books and papers they have to the appeals

Notice—Notice is hereby given to the Assessors of the several districts that they be present with the Board of Commissioners on the day of said appeal, in their respective districts, as well as all persons who may feel themselves aggrieved. No appeal will be heard after the date of the general appeal as above.

J. C. HENDERSON,
JNO. P. DECKER.
M. S. FIEDLER. } Com'rs,

Attest: J. R. STROHM, Clerk.

Commissioners' OFFICE, Bellefonte Pa., May 20th, 1889.

AUDITORS NOTICE. In the Orphans Court of Centre County. In the matter of the Estate of Nancy Beck, dec'd. The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the court to make distribution of the fund in the hands of the administrator to and among those legally entitled thereto, will meet all parties in interest for the purposes of his appointment, on Monday, the 24th day of June A. D. 1889, at 10 o'clock A M at his office in Bellefonte, Pa

JOHN M DALE,
Auditor,
21-23-3t

19,000 AGENTS WANTED AT ONCE TO SELL THE ONLY AUTHENTIC, Complete and Graphic

History of the Johnstown Flood

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED with views of all sorts connected with the terrible scenes of the mighty inundation. 12 mo. 400 pages. Price $1.50 LIBERAL TERMS. Thousands want it. Demand is immense. Send quickly 5 cents for Outfit to J. W. KEELER & CO., 823 Chestnut St., Phila

ALL SIDES OF LIFE.

As it Occurs in Snow Shoe—Joyful and Sad, Arrested for Gossip, Etc.

Since Noah built the Ark
And beheld the rainbow sign
There's never been such a terrible flood
As the flood of 'eighty nine.

On last Friday evening, at the regular meeting of the I. O. O. F., the Snow Shoe Lodge donated $25 to the flood sufferers.

Mr. Potter, the enterprising Karthaus merchant, visited Snow Shoe last Monday and telegraphed an inquiry concerning the welfare of his brother from whom he had not heard since the flood.

Mrs. William Budinger, of Salladsburg, Pa., is visiting her son, T B Buddinger, the merchant.

Miss Gertie Lucas is visiting her sister, Mrs. James Stott, of Bellefonte.

Mr. Daniel Garman, P B Crider, Sheriff Cooke and Robert J Haynes, Esq., drove out to Pine Glen Tuesday morning and made an appraisement of the Rudy Mulholland properties.

One of the employes of the Beech Creek Railroad was bitten by a rattle snake last Monday. He was brought to Snow Shoe and was attended by Doctor Young.

Hopkins & Weymouth have finished repairing the damages caused by the late flood and commenced the sawing of lumber on Saturday morning.

A corps of engineers are at work in this vicinity surveying the route of the proposed extension of the Nickel Plate.

Miss Maggie Nugent, one of Snow Shoe's highly esteemed young ladies, went to Houtzdale on Wednesday for the purpose of learning the milliner trade.

Charles Roth, the barber, took a drive to Bellefonte last Tuesday.

Mr. J S Ewing returned from Johnstown on Friday where he had spent many sad days searching for his father, who was passing through the valley of the Conemaugh, on the way to visit his son, when that dreadful calamity transformed it into a valley of death. Since that time Mr. Ewing has been able to get no tidings concerning the fate of his father. To find his remains would be a great relief to Mr. Ewing.

Doctor J W Neff drove over to Roland, Pa., on Saturday afternoon.

A Hungarian by the name of Statduck was arrested by Constable Haynes last Thursday and taken before Squire Smith upon the charge of deserting his young wife, a comely Hungarian woman, several months ago, at Wilkesbarre Pa. He left her upon a bed of confinement, all alone, without one cent in the world and nothing to eat. He was taken to Bellefonte Thursday afternoon on a freight train, and his wife and two babies followed him there Friday morning.

Theo. Watson was arrested by Sheriff Cooke and taken to Bellefonte, Wednesday morning, upon a warrant for slander. He was held in $500 bail for his appearance at Court. The young man was not as much to blame as many suppose, as the story had been added to and multiplied by the many scandal mongers for which Snow Shoe is noted. Like a river it had become many times greater than its source. It seemed very hard on the young man, but it was the only course left open for the young couple who are being slandered. It has completely silenced the gossipers, and is like throwing a large stone in a frog pond.

—Rev. J O Davis delivered a strong, timely and excellent sermon on Sunday morning, taking Jeremiah 5:19 for his text—"Like as ye have forsaken Me, and served strange Gods in your land, so shall ye serve strangers in a land that is not your's." His sermon treated of warnings and judgments on men and nations for wickedness. Warnings, he said, are constantly occurring. He was not willing to say that the flood devastations were judgments on a particular people for particular sins. The spirit of the Bible is opposed to that. But they are certainly warnings, which we here in our supposed safety and prosperity may well take lesson from. The condition of the country and of politics is one of corruption. It cannot be said to be a government of the people, for the people and by the people. The office no longer seeks the man. There are a thousand men for every position and we speak of our President being literally killed by the demands of office seekers. The officials are not representatives of the people, but rather of the ability to purchase and control voters. So far has this gone that the respectable men can hardly take part in politics because of the imputation of being controlled or purchased. The conditions of labor and capital speak certainly of wrong. It is not normal but abnormal that thousands should starve while hundreds are able to spend as much on one day's pleasure as would keep some families two years, or on a summer jaunt sufficient to furnish subsistence to others for ten years. The sermon was one of those which are demanded by the times because it strikes forcibly at a present condition of affairs. The preacher could only point to the rule, "Do unto others as ye would that they should do to you," as a means to correct this evil condition.

—The National Guardsmen now on duty at Johnstown did not have to go home to vote, neither did they lose their votes. The Constitution of the State provides that they may vote wherever they are on duty. Under a law made to carry out this provision the Governor appoints commissioners to supervise the vote. During the riots of 1877 this was done in the case of a regiment stationed in what is now Lackawana county,

Rev. J. A. Bright and his son George of Abilene, Kansas, were in Bellefonte on Monday and departed in the afternoon for New York, whence they sail on the 19th instant for England. Rev. Mr. Bright visited Aaronsburg, the home of his youth, on Sunday and preached there in the evening. His son has just completed his High school course, and will find this trip a delightful one preparatory to entering college. A word regarding Rev. J. A. Bright is *apropos*. Not more than thirty years ago he was employed in the Central *Press* printing office in this town. He studied for the ministry and filled pastorates in this county before being called to Kansas seven years ago. His rise since then has been most rapid and signal. He was chosen chaplain of the House of Representatives and immediataly afterwards chaplain of the Senate, which place he now fills. He is also the Grand Prelate of the Grand Commandery of the Masonic Order of Kansas and also the Grand Chaplain of Odd Fellows of that State. He is also General Secretary of the Kansas State Sunday school Association, and he is representing the Association in his present trip. He will also visit Paris and Berlin. It is unnecessary to say that the reverend gentleman is the personification of energy and progress.

Laurel Run.

Andy Walizer has rcovered from his recent illness.

John VanHoen and Andy Yearick have secured a bark contract.

Charles Walizer is the engineer of the hose company recently organized here.

Decoration day was well observed here. Mrs. Susan Ertle had the commissary department of the colony beautifully decorated with choice bouquets.

The Kitner R. R. cut, some five miles from here, is one fourth of a mile in length and 81 feet deep, through solid rock.

The flood destroyed miles of railroad at this place and completely submerged Johnsonburg, on the P. & E. R. R. Bridges were swept away andg reat damage done to property and some lives lost in the raging waters.

—Rev. Wm. Laurie went some where on Saturday to speak for Prohibition. He was transferred to Milesburg in the Snow Shoe train. He was seated near the conductor's box. When the conductor opened his box a part of Dr. Laurie's coat extended inside the box and when the box was shut and locked it fastened the coat therein. When the passengers began to leave the car the reverend gentleman discovered that he could not leave without parting with his coat or taking the box with him. But the conductor was called and soon gave the Doctor his liberty again. All of which proves that wherever you go it is well to take care of your coat tails or you will get "in a box."

Society in Beanville.—The play party at the hospitable residence of Uncle Silas and Aunt Martha Pike last evening was attended by about 20 couples of our leading society people. Several hours were spent in playing "Copenhagen." 'Sister Phœbe," 'Three Jolly Sailor Boys,' 'Hiss, the Quaker,' and other merry kissing games, after which a lap supper of three kinds of pie and doughnuts was served, and all went home feeling that it had been good to be there.—*Drake's Magazine.*

While Mrs. Mariman, of Laurel Hill, L. I., was purchasing flowers in a store a passing locomotive caused a heavy stone to be hurled from the track. It struck her on the head, making a big gash and rendering her unconscious.

Take Hood's Sarsaparilla 100 Doses One Dollar

The Chief Reason for the great success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is found in the article itself. It is merit that wins, and the fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla actually accomplishes what is claimed for it, is what has given to this medicine a popularity and sale greater than that of any other sarsaparilla or blood purifier before the public.

Merit Wins

Hood's Sarsaparilla cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum and all Humors, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Biliousness, overcomes That Tired Feeling, creates an Appetite, strengthens the Nerves, builds up the Whole System.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

AT THE POLLS.

A Day that Passed Pleasantly and with just Sufficient Excitement to be Interesting.

The weather of Tuesday was favorable for an election day. Of course, no one was to be elected, but nevertheless a larger number of people than usual were interested in the result and worked with a will. The polls were open at the usual time and surrounded all during the day by very efficient ward workers—many who never before thought of doing such work.

The ladies were not prominent nor conspicuous, but they took exactly the right part in the work. They served lunch during the day to all who would call for it. This was more powerful in its good effects than if they had gone to the polls and personally solicited votes, and we heard many men speak of it with words of praise.

The happiest good feeling prevailed. There was something in the air which made people feel in excellent humor and we really believe it helped the Amendment. By "Amendment" of course we mean that of Prohibition. There was another called the suffrage amendment in which people did not display much interest, though perhaps they should. Some people had scarcely heard of it at all, and some doubtless voted blindly on that subject. The press was at fault for not having explained this suffrage Amendment to the people, but the other had seemed the all-absorbing question and the poll-tax question was permitted to go by default. In many ways it was a sublime fact when thought of—the whole people voting as to whether or not whiskey should be abolished from the State. And a sad fact, too, when it is remembered that many votes were cast for other reasons than the general good.

GLADSTONE ON DISESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. Gladstone's recent utterances concerning the stability or instability of the Established Church of England in the affection of the British people is calculated to excite wide-spread interest. In the first place, any thing this thoughtful public man says is regarded with respectful attention by the class addressed. If in a desire for relaxation he turns his thoughts to Greek literature or philosophy, classical scholars read with avidity his learned but general semi-popular essays. In the field of theology he has always an interested audience of the clergy of all denominations. His recent speech on disestablishment will, therefore, attract attention because of its intrinsic evidences of observant study of the *British* people as well as because of the deep interest which undoubtedly exists both in England and America concerning all religious questions.

Mr. Gladstone virtually declares himself too old and too fixed in his fidelity to the English Church to think of accepting the change; but he did by implication admit the progress of the country toward disestablishment. An extract sent by cable to the New York *Tribune* says that while he did speak upon the question, he refrained from speaking frankly. He is prepared to disestablish the Church in Scotland and almost prepared to disestablish it in Wales. He is not prepared to do the same thing in England. He would divorce Church from State in Scotland because the people of Scotland are ready. He is almost ready in Wales, because the Welsh are almost ready. He is not ready in England, because, in his own words, "the most saguine among you would not presume to say that there has yet been in England a distinct pronouncement of the national voice upon the subject of disestablishment." Allowance being fully made for the interpretation of the correspondent, it seems that Mr. Gladstone has spoken frankly enough to suggest the chief obstacle which obstructs the disestablishment sentiment.

—Notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the members of the Centre County Agricultural Society on Saturday, June 22, at 8 p. m., at the office of the secretary, in the borough of Bellefonte, for the purpose of electing three delegates to represent the society at the meeting of delegates and alumni, at State College on Wednesday, June 26, at 2 p. m., to elect trustees for said institution.

JOHN KLINE, Secretary.

—Dr. Evans, who has been looking around Johnstown with a reporter of the Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph* among other things said: "I think the proper thing to do here would be to have the civil authorities take entire charge of affairs and make the people here work. I saw men living here sitting on their steps and letting the hired men clear out their yards."

A Card of Thanks.

I desire to return sincere thanks to all persons who so willingly assisted in the saving of my property at the fire last night, and also to the several fire companies for their most valuable and efficient service.

JAMES HARRIS.

A sweet girl—"Mother, George told me solemnly that that pretty hairpin holder he gave me cost five dollars, yet today I saw exactly the same kind on sale for ten cents.' Mother—"You know, my dear, George is very religious. Most likely he bought that at a church fair."

White :—Just as soon as cold weather sets in, my hands roughen and crack. I buy the best and most expensive soap my druggist has, but the result is just the same; sore hands every winter.

Brown :—I had just the same experience, until I read one of the Ivory Soap advertisements, about too much alkali in some soaps, which draws the natural oil from the skin and leaves it dry and liable to crack, so I sent out and got a cake of Ivory Soap, and found it all the advertisement promised; my hands are soft and smooth the year round.

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

Copyright 1886, by Procter & Gamble.

CANCER

is a form of blood poison which is not understood by the medical profession as to its real nature and character, but it is evidently heriditary in its nature. It may accidentally develop itself without any predisposition or evidence of such existing poison. The knife or caustic salves have heretofore been the so-called remedies for it, but all honest practitioners will tell you that this treatment fails to cure, and only hastens fatal results. Thousands of cases of epithelioma (skin) cancers, and a great many cases of scirrhus cancers, have been entirely cured by the use of Swift's Specific. It forces the poison out through the cancer itself, and the pores of the skin.

My father had cancer; my husband also had cancer, in fact died with it. In 1875 a lump came on my nose, which steadily increased in size, and alarmed me. I used various remedies—salves and other applications, and finally tried to burn it out, but the sore returned worse than ever, growing larger and more angry, until I determined to try Swift's Specific. I took the medicine, and it soon made a complete cure. I know that S. S. S. cured me, because I discarded all other remedies. This was several years ago, and I have had no sign of a return of the cancer.

MRS. M T MABEN,
April 5th, 1889. Woodbury, Tex.

Treaties on Cancer mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

Splendid Bargains.

Mr. O. J. Spotts, of Unionville, (Fleming P. O.) invites everyone in that vicinity to call and examine his fine stock of groceries, dry goods, queensware, hardware, etc. It is all carefully selected and excellent, including many bargains. Call at once and inspect the stock.

Humors run riot in the blood at this season. Hood's Sarsaparilla expels every impurity and vitalizes and enriches the blood.

—There will be a special examination in the Stone school building, Allegheny street, Bellefonte, Friday, June 28, beginning at 9 a. m.

D. M. WOLF,
Co. Sup't.

MUSICAL COLLEGE—The 26th Session of Six Weeks, opens Monday evening, July 29, for the Teaching of Young Ladies in Vocal and Instrumental Music.—Address,

F. C. MOYER, Director,
Freeburg, Pa.

Rep. 3 t.

St Jacobs Oil
THE
VETERAN'S FRIEND.

Cures Wounds, Bruises, Strains, Aches and Pains Rheumatic, Neuralgic and Sciatic, PROMPTLY And PERMANENTLY.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

Great Floods of Former Years.

Lewisburg News.

Loskiel mentions that in the spring of 1771, there was a great flood in the Susquehanna, which compelled the Indians of Wyoming to leave their homes, and take to the hills, where they remained four days.

In a memorandum on file at Harrisburg, signed by Robert Martin and John Franklin, they state "that on the 15th of March, 1784, the Susquehanna rose into a flood, exceeding all degrees ever known before; so sudden as to give no time to guard against the mischief; that it swept away 150 houses, with all the provision, furniture and farming tools and cattle of the owners, and gave but little oportunity for the inhabitants to fly for their lives. One thousand persons were left destitute of provision, clothing and every means of life."

The next great freshet was on the 28th of June, 1829, and again one in 1846, March 13. The canal was broken, mails stopped, Milton bridge injured, the bridge on the North Branch at Northumberland carried away, as well as the one on Duncan's Islands, and at Harrisburg in part. October 8, 1848, the rivers rose very high. It was said to be one foot higher than in 1846.

On July 18 and 19, 1851, a north-east storm raged for thirty-two hours. The flood of 1784 was called the "Ice Flood." There had been a winter of unusual severity and it became suddenly warm and rain poured in torrents. It resembled, no doubt, the flood of 1865 within our memory.

The "Pumpkin Flood" was in October, 1786, and was only less in height than in 1784. An immense number of pumpkins were swept from the fields, and astonished the inhabitants below. The flood in October, 1847, is stated to have been three or four feet higher than was ever known before, and the Juniata was thirty feet above low water mark.

The flood of 1865 was four feet, nine inches above the mark of 1847, and the flood of 1889 is now stated at three feet above that of 1865. In 1865 the highest point was reached on Saturday morning, March 18. The accounts of 1865 show that the bridges suffered most—Farrandsville bridge half gone, Lock Haven and Liberty bridges, Jersey Shore, Pine Creek acqueduct, Williamsport, half; Muncy, one span; railroad bridge at Montgomery, one span; Allenwood, three spans; Milton, all gone. A. M. Lawshe lost a house on the dam where he lost one this year.

J. MERRILL LINN.

Mr. Parish, of Berrien county, Ga., is doubtless the youngest Sheriff in the State. When elected he had to wait three months to become of age before he could be sworn into office. He is now confronted with the difficult problem of Jake Young the murderer, and how to arrest him.

James Edwin Vardeman, who died last week near Sparta, Ga., could repeat the names of all the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the beginning of the Government. Yet all this never brought him an engagement in a dime museum and wasn't worth a dollar to him.

Mrs. Interman—Hector's getting to be a regular drudge. Mrs. Brettson—You surprise me! I thought he was the laziest man in the world. Mrs. Interman—He is, usually, but lately I've had to work him so hard for gloves and summer gowns that I actually pity him.

Something about this Wonderful Piece of Masonry

The Great Wall of China is after all only a wall. And it was built with the same object as every other wall—to keep people from coming where they were not wanted. Mr. Toole's famous account of it is as historical by accurate as any. "The most important building in China," he is accustomed to say, "is the Chinese wall built to keep the Tartars out. It was built at such an enormous expense that the Chinese never got over it. But the Tartars did. And the way they accomplished this feat, was as follows. one went first and t'other went arter." It differs from other walls in only two respects, its age and its size. The former is 2,102 years, the latter is such that it is the only work of human hands on the globe visible from the moon. (I take no responsibility for either of these statements.) The Chinese name for it is Wan-li-ch'eng, "the wall ten thousand li long." And the gate on this high-way is called Pa ta-ling and is about fifty miles north-west of Pekin and 2,000 feet above the sea. Beyond it lies Mongolia.

Half an hour after this first glimpse I stood upon the wall itself. The gateway is a large double one, with a square tower upon it, pierced with oblong openings or cannon, of which a dozen old ones lie in a heap, showing that at one time the road was seriously defended at this point. A rough stairway leads to the top, which is about twenty feet wide, with a crenellated parapet on each side, and you can walk along as far as you can see, with here and there a scramble where it has fallen in a little. On the whole, it is in excellent repair, having, of course, been mended and rebuilt many times. Every half mile or so is a little square tower of two stories. The wall itself varies a good deal in height, according to the nature of the ground, averaging probably about forty feet. On one side Mongolia, as you see it, as a vast undulating brown plain; on the other side China is a perfect sea of brown hills in all directions, and across these stretches the great wall.

On the hilltop, through the valleys, up and down the sides, it twists in an unbroken line, exactly like a huge earthworm suddenly turned to stone. For many miles it is visible in both directions, and when you can no longer trace its entire length you can still discover it topping the hills one after another into the remote distance. And when you reflect that it is built of bricks, in almost inaccessible places, through uninhabited countries, that each brick must have been transported on a man's shoulders enormous distances, and that it extends for 2,000 miles, or one-twelfth of the circumference of the globe, you begin to realize that you are looking upon the most colossal achievement of human hands. The bricks are so big and heavy that I had to hire a little donkey to carry off two of them. This is the only piece of vandalism to which I plead guilty on this trip, but the temptation was irresistible, and "they will never be missed." Nowadays, of course, the wall serves no defensive purposes whatever, and is not guarded in any way. Not a soul lives within miles of it at most points, and it is but a landmark for the Mongola's camel trains, a stupendous monument to the great past of China, and an evidence of Celestial greatness and enterprise gone never to return.

Some engineers are planning an aerial railway, by which they propose to connect two of the peaks of Mount Pilatus with wire ropes about 2,000 feet long, and to send tourists from summit to summit in cars sliding along the wires.

A Tennille, Ga., gentleman caught a number of fish and threw them, with an eel, on the grass. Later he prepared to string them, but found that the eel had run his tail through the gill of each fish and tied the end into a hard knot, thus converting itself into a genuine fish string.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Sold by F. Potts Green Druggist, Bellefonte.

21-1-6m

SULPHUR BITTERS

The Greatest Blood Purifier KNOWN.

This Great German Medicine is the cheapest and best. 128 doses of SULPHUR BITTERS for $1.00, less than one cent a dose. It will cure the worst cases of skin disease, from a common pimple on the face to that awful disease Scrofula. SULPHUR BITTERS is the best medicine to use in all cases of such stubborn and deep seated diseases. Don't take

BLUE PILLS

or mercury, they are dead. If you are sickly. Place your trust in SULPHUR BITTERS, no matter what ails you, use the purest and best medicine ever made.

Is your Tongue Coated with a yellow sticky substance? Is your breath foul and offensive? Your stomach is out of order. Use SULPHUR BITTERS.

Don't Wait! Your Kidneys are out of order. Use SULPHUR BITTERS. If you are sick, don't wait until you are unable to walk, or are flat on your back, but get some at once, it will cure you. Sulphur Bitters is

The Invalid's Friend.

The young, the aged and tottering are soon made well by its use. Remember what you read here, it may save your life, it has saved hundreds. Don't wait until to-morrow,

Try a Bottle To-day!

Are you low-spirited and weak, or suffering from the excesses of youth? If so, SULPHUR BITTERS will cure you.

Send 3 2-cent stamps to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., for best medical work published.

CREMATED.

The Purifying Torch Applied to the Putrifying Mass at the Stone Bridge.

The Merchants to be Reestablished in Business.

The Stone Bridge Wreckage Burning.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa. June 13.—To-day was the second day since the flood that Johnstown was not deluged with rain, and under the influence of the bright sun the Sandy mud soon dried and things in general brightened up wonderfully. A number of stores, with their wares inside were started in business anew and large sales of flooded goods were effected, being bought chiefly as relics.

About two hundred merchants who had survived the flood, many of them without a dollar, met General Hastings this afternoon and were assured that they would be re-established in business on long credit Both Pittsburg and Philadelphia wholesalers have offered Johnstown merchants this business courtesy.

Eight bodies were brought to the morgue in the Presbyterian church on Main street to-day Some were taken out of the ground immediately surrounding the church. A party of men at work in the debris came across the dead bodies of Mrs Myer and her daughter locked in each others arms. The total numbers of bodies recovered 1,990. The mass at the stone bridge was fired this afternoon and to-night is burning furiously. With it is destroyed all hope of recovering the bodies that are certainly there entombed.

At a meeting of business men this afternoon the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the merchants and business men of Johnstown assembled at the request of Adjutant General Hastings, having listened with gratification to his remarks, agree to secure as rapidly as possible resumption of business and to furnish the committee all provisions required.

Resolved, further, That each merchant and business man in Johnstown use his best efforts to restore, by his own exertions, his property and that of the community at large.

Resolved, That the business men and merchants of Johnstown tender their hearty thanks to Adjutant General Hastings for his kindly suggestions and offers of aid.

Over 13,900 to be Accounted For.

By Associated Press.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa, JUNE 12.—The burial registration reported to-day that 15,678 survivors have registered. Many registered twice and some a half dozen times which caused the list to run up to 21,000. For the past twenty-four hours there have been very few names registered scarcely more than a score, showing that the work is approaching completion. The number of bodies recovered is 1,192, of which 628 have been identified.

To night Colonel Rodgers, of the board of information, said: "I have been estimating the number of lost at 3,000, and recent developments have not caused me to alter my opinion. Of course that estimate does not include the smaller boroughs, but they would not run the result above my figures. I think the greater number of the bodies have been recovered."

HIS MILLION SECURED.

But it will not be taken from the State Treasury.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13—A conference took place this afternoon between Governor Beaver and the following named gentlemen, members of the citizens' relief committee of Philadelphia, who had been selected to meet the governor Mayor Fitler, chairman; Thos. Dolan, Robert C Ogden, John F Huber and Francis B Reeves. The formulation of a plan for concentration and distribution of the various funds now being collected for the benefit of the sufferers by recent floods, had been left to Governor Beaver, and when he reached here from Harrisburg this afternoon he laid before the meeting a letter addressed to Mayor Fitler in which he announces the appointment of the committee, already announced in these despatches, to assist him in the distribution of the funds entrusted to him.

The Commission Appointed.

HARRISBURG, June 12.—Following are the names of the members of the commission appointed by the governor to distribute the funds for the relief of the sufferers by the flood in Pennsylvania: James A. Beaver, governor; Edwin H. Fitler, Thomas Dolan, John G. Huber, Robert C. Ogen, Francis B. Reeves, Philadelphia; James B. Scott, Reuben Miller, S. S. Marvin, Pittsburgh; John Fulton Johnstown, and H. H. Cummin, Williamsport.

PATTERSON, New Jersey; Honesdale, Pa., and Olean, New York, are in as much danger of being swept away by the bursting of a dam as was Johnstown.

Thanks From Lewistown.

The Relief Committee here have received the following letter of acknowlment and thanks from Lewistown for their gift to the flood sufferers:

LEWISTOWN, June 13, 1889.

To Relief Committee, Bellefonte, Pa:

Tender to your people the sincere thanks of our community for the funds sent us for the relief of those who have lost their all by the recent flood. It will be properly disbursed and make glad the hearts of many of our destitute.

THOMAS J. FROW.
Chairman Relief Committee.

Disarming an Unseen Foe.

"This is sometimes a paradox," as Hamlet says. Since however, the people of America and other lands have been enabled to pit Hostetters Stomach Bitters against that unseen foe, malaria, it is no longer a paradox, but an easy possibility. Whenever malaria evolves its misty venom to poison the air, and decaying unwholesome vegetation impregnates the water, there, in the very stronghold of miasma, is the auxiliary potent to disarm the foe and assure efficient protection. Fever and ague, bilious remittent, dumb ague and ague cake, no matter how tenaciously they have fastened their clutch on the system, are first forced to relax their grasp and eventually to abandon it toalgether. But it is its preventive force that should chiefly recommend the Bitters to persons dwelling in malaria cursed localities, for it is a certain buckler of defense against which the enemy is powerless. Cures, likewise, dyspepsia, rheumatism, kidney and bilious ailments.

Acknowledgments.

Editor of the News: If you have space please insert extracts from letters received on receipt of clothing, etc., sent *through* the W C T U:

Millheim—I just wish you could have been here to see how glad and thankful those poor mothers were for the comforts sent them and their children, the tears streaming down over their cheeks. Many of their summer kitchens and all they contained were swept away, dishes, knives, forks, lamps, table-linen and any odd pieces can be used." Ten dollars has been sent to purchase some supplies for them.

Coburn and vicinity. "Some families are badly in need of bed clothes and clothes for grown people,"

Mill Hall. "Many have lost all they had. One case. A family of several members, living in the shed that enclosed their bake oven, with no clothes but those on their back." Great need here of bedding and kitchen utensils, as the population about the axe works are all laboring men and are now out of employment.

Clintondale. When relief was sent for Washington Furnace and vicinity, your timely gifts brought joy and gladness to many sad hearts. Many people living on the banks of the creek lost all their meat and everything in their summer kitchens. A poor widow came to me this morning for help. Her little home is ruined, out buildings swept away, garden destroyed, etc. She is dependent on days work for a living. She truly said, "how could she possibly fix her home with nothing whatever to fix it with."

Lewistown—One box was just what we needed. About 30 to 35 houses are either entirely gone, or so badly wrecked they are unfit for occupancy, and all that are standing are so filled with mud that it will require weeks to make them comfortable. A peculiar feature of the flood was the large amount of mud, which ruined clothing, beds and beddings, etc. The class of people affected are all able to bear their loss. In parts of the town nothing was to be seen but the tops of the roofs.

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Sult, Druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of Rheumatism for 10 years standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Bellville, Ohio, affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all disease of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half dollar a bottle at W. C. Keplinger & Co's. Drugstore.

Hurry up at Johnstown.

We too join with Gen. Hastings in the exclamation, "No more of this tomfoolery!" at Johnstown. But at the same time we suggest that an important lesson might be learned of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The Railroad Company is repairing damages and putting their road in order in surprisingly quick time, while but little seems to be doing at Johnstown. The Pennsylvania railroad means business. It is paying its competent men now employed in construction at the rate of $3 per day and expenses, and will have the stupendous work accomplished in short order. But at Johnstown, where the work is many fold more disagreeable and requires equal skill, $2 per day was considered too much.

Remember that every day lost in this work is criminal and threatens danger to the entire state. It is not a question of money, but of time and method. The people will not breathe freely until the nauseous thing be obliterated. Our friend, Gen. Hastings, has the opportunity of his life time to do good work. The people will not complain if he employs the largest and most competent body of men; if he rushes the work night and day; if he uses every effort to remove death and destruction from Johnstown. But it will be an awful error for him to employ any means of false economy, or to permit any relaxation in the number or character of the men employed. Again we say, learn a lesson of the Pennsylvania railroad.

How's This?

We offer one hundred dollars reward for any case o. Catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F J Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O., We, the undersigned, have known F J Cheney for the last 15 years and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

E. H. Van Hoesen, Cashier, Toledo, National Bank, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Mill Hall Well Pleased,

The following letter from Mill Hall will show the good work which Bellefonte's gift has done in that place.

MILL HALL, June 14.

Bellefonte Relief Committee:

Your kind people have our hearty thanks for what you are doing for us. I am satisfied that you could not send your good gifts to a more worthy and needy people than we have right here.

The $100 will be used in rebuilding walks, cleaning streets and alleys, hauling away dead animals, etc. The flour will be distributed among the destitute people, our people will not forget Bellefonte. They really need help and you were first to do us good. We (our family) can't do much for our people. Our loss is very great.

Yours sincerely,
THOS. R. MANN,
Treasurer.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

—Governor Beaver has announced that he had abandoned the idea of using $1,000,000 out of the State treasury under the proposed idemnity fund scheme, for the reason that such action might establish a bad precedent. He has decided instead to adopt the suggestion of Wm. H. Kemble that the money be loaned to the Governor by private corporations. The Governor stated that he had been offered a million dollars by the National bank of Philadelphia without security and without interest, the loaners to be reimbursed by the legislation at the next session and he has accepted this offer This money will be used to clear the stream and place highways in order and perform other necessary State work.

Forced to Leave Home.

Over 60 people were forced to leave their homes yesterday to call for a free trial package of Lane's Family Medicine. If your blood is bad, your liver and kidneys out of order, if you are constipated and have headache and an unsightly complexion, don't fail to call on any druggist to-day for a *free* sample of this grand remedy. The ladies praise it. Everyone likes it. Large size package 50 cents.

Asking for Aid.

WILLIAMSPORT, June 13.—Calls for help are being received here from many surrounding points. A request came from Muncy to-day, where provisions for the destitute are badly needed and hard to be obtained even if money is furnished. A stock of provisions for immediate use was forwarded from here. Destitution is reported along Pine Creek railroad at Waterville and other points, as all along the Northern Central at a number of places. It looks as if many of the supplies collected here would have to be divided among the sufferers outside this city. The Linden bridge was completed to-day.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by W. C Keplinger & Co.

Recent Flood Notes.

There is not much that is new to-day to say of the flood either in the regions that were flooded or in Bellefonte's efforts to aid. In twenty-four hours the contribution box in the post office yielded the princely sum of $1.63 and up to the present hour of writing (9 a. m.) no new contributions have been received.

Most of the nearby communities have been aided to a limited extent by the committee. They have not, however, yet sent anything to Salona and that will likely be the next place to which their gifts will go.

The largest and most complete line of suitings now on exhibition on our counters that has ever been shown by us. Suits made to order at the lowest prices.
MONTGOMERY & Co., Tailors.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Miscellaneous.

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"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.
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WANTED to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock. Steady employment guaranteed Salary and Expenses paid to successful men. Apply at once, stating age. Mention this paper. CHASE BROS. CO., 21 22 4t Rochester, N. Y.

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The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. 15c. at Druggists. HISCOX & Co., N.Y.

ARE YOU CONSUMPTIVE
Have you Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Indigestion? Use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. It has cured the worst cases and is the best remedy for all ills arising from defective nutrition. Take in time. 50c. and $1.00. 21 22 4t

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Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Prevents Dandruff and hair falling 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists. 21 22 4t

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Resulting from the Errors of Youth, Folly, Vice, Ignorance, &c., may be cured at home without fail or exposure. Infallible and Confidential. Large Treatise, 300 pages, only $1 by mail, sealed, postpaid. Small book, with endorsements of the press, free. Send now. Address the Peabody Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass.

DEAFNESS CURED by Peck's Pat. Invisible TUBULAR EAR CUSHIONS Whispers heard distinctly. Comfortable. Successful where all remedies fail. Illustrated book & proofs free. Address or call on F. HISCOX, 853 Broadway, N. Y. 21 22 4t

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Ask your Druggist or Grocer for it.
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WARNING TO ALL SUFFERERS. Before placing yourself under any one's treatment write to me for the exposure of quacks, unscrupulous Physicians, and those pretending to be specialists; it will be more than wealth to you.

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Or the Liquor Habit, Positively Cured
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It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea, or in articles of food, without the knowledge of the person taking it; it is absolutely harmless and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. IT NEVER FAILS. We GUARANTEE a complete cure in every instance. 48 page book FREE. Address in confidence, GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, O.

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1	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations	.25
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5	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic	.25
6	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting	.25
7	Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12	Whites, too Profuse Periods	.25
13	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
16	Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria	.50
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding	.50
18	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.50
20	Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs	.50
24	General Debility, Physical Weakness	.50
27	Kidney Disease	.50
28	Nervous Debility	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.50
32	Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation	1.00

Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.—HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO. 109 Fulton St. N. Y.

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—and—
Solicitor of Patents, Pensions and Claims

Hdqrs. JOHN A RAWLINS' POST No. 1, Department of the Potomac G A R, Washington, D C, March 15, 1886.
Comrade O'FARRELL, Adjutant of this Post, is doing good work for our comrades in his profession and business as an attorney and claim agent. The Captain was a brave soldier during the late war. He is a good lawyer and an honest man. Comrades throughout the country, who place their business in his care, will be honestly dealt with. C G BOLLINGER, Commander

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Nos. 111 and 113 North Broad Street (above Arch)
PHILADELPHIA. PENN'A
Directly opposite Academy of Fine Arts, three squares from Academy of Music and Horticultural Hall; one block from the new City Hall and the Pennsylvania railway passenger depot; adjoins the National Surgical Institution; half block from Masonic Temple, and within three squares of the Philadelphia & Reading passenger depot.
TERMS, $1,50 PER DAY.
MRS. ELIZABETH A. HUTTON Proprietress.
16-23-tf

Attended the Funeral in New York.

Mr. James Milliken was called to New York City to attend the funeral of a very dear friend. The *Daily Tribune* of Wednesday, refers to the funeral and the distinguished people who participated in it as follows:

The funeral of John W. Hamersley was held at 10 o'clock yesterday morning at his home, No. 255 Fifth ave. The services were held at Grace Church, of which Mr. Hamersley had been a member for many years. The officiating clergymen were Rev. Dr. William R. Huntingdon, rector of the church, and his assistant, the Rev. J. B. Chalmers. The coffin, on the plate of which were inscribed the dead man's name, the date of his birth, May 24, 1808, and of his death, June 7, 1889, was covered with flowers. The pall bearers were Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister; Generals John Watts De Peyster and George W. Cullum, Major J. S. Bryce, Benjamin H. Field, James Milliken, ex-Judge Chas. A. Peabody; John Jacob Astor, Henry Crosby and Dr. W. A. Valentine. The church was well filled, among those present being members of the Union Club, of which Mr. Hamersley was one of the founders, the Century Club, the St. Nicholas, Historical and Hugenot societies, and other organizations to which he belonged; William Rinelander Stewart, Chas. G. Landon, J. W. Gerard, the Rev. Dr. Charles C. Tiffany, John T. Irving, ex-Judge Fitch, Robert G. Remsen, James Renrick, the Rev. Dr. J. E. Cookman and David W. Bishop.

The body was placed in the old Hamersley family vault in Trinity Churchyard. No services were held there.

—At the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hoover, Hannah Centre county, Tuesday at 2 o'clock p. m. Rev. George Elliot, of the Presbyterian church, said the pleasant and agreeable words which united their daughter Annie and Harry F, Chaney, of Port Matilda, in marriage. A large concourse of friends attended the ceremony. Philadelphia, Bellefonte, Tyrone, Coalport, Bellwood, Stone Valley, Port Matilda, Martha, Unionville, Fowler, Milesburg, Houtzdale and Philipsburg were well represented. The gifts to the newly wedded pair were numerous, costly and and useful. The bride is one of Bald Eagle Valley's most fair and handsome daughters, one whose education in household affairs has not been neglected. The groom is one of Port Matilda's most successful business men, a young man of excellent character and good business qualifications. We wish both in their new associations great prosperity and much happiness. The honeymoon trip took a westward course.—Tyrone correspondence of *Altoona Tribune*.

—The facts about the drowning of Mr. George Kennedy, at Johnstown, who was formerly of Boalsburg, are related to us as follows: Mr. Kennedy went to a meat market to get some meat and take it home; while there he was told to flee for his life, as the reservoir had broken. He said he would hasten to his family and try to have them saved. But that was fatal to him; the waters caught him and he never saw his family again. Mrs. Ed. Kreamer had just called on the Kennedy family when the awful wave struck the town, the house was carried and drifted in the direction of some rubbish to which the family of Mr. Kennedy and Mrs. Kreamer succeeded in climbing and all were rescued.—*Centre Reporter*.

It Exploded in her Hand.

Mrs. Wagner, wife of John Wagner, messenger at the Centre County Bank, met with a painful accident on Thursday evening. One of the children found a dynamite cartridge and brought it into the house. Mrs. Wagner, not knowing what it was, began to pick it to pieces. when it exploded, tearing off part of her thumb and also of two fingers on her right hand. Dr. Dartt gave the wounds the necessary surgical attention, assisted by Dr. Lieb.

Letter List

List of unclaimed letters remaining in the post-office at Bellefonte, Centre county, Penn'a. June 10, 1889:

Miss Sadie Geherett, John H Miller—2, Miss Ellie McCarthy, J W Plumer, Joseph Ross, Henry Weaver.

Persons inquiring for letters named in the above list will please say advertised
JAS. H DOBBINS, Postmaster.

English Spavin Liniment removes all Hard, Soft or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses, Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ring-Bone, Stifles, Sprains, all Swollen Throats, Coughs, Etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted. Sold by F. Potts Green, Druggist Bellefonte 21-1-1y

—Mr. C. Edward Cook and Miss Emma Snyder, both popular young people of this place, are to be married on Wednesday evening, the 19th instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Snyder, on Allegheny street.

—A child of Patrick McDonald, division boss on the railroad at Unionville, died on Thursday night and was brought here Saturday morning for burial in the Catholic cemetery. The little one was only a year old.

—Two recent deaths in Tyrone were those of Mrs. Nannie C. Wingate, aged 44, and Mrs. Alice S. Ripley, aged 38.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS

—Oh, yes, the gown that's tawny
We look at it so gladly;
But, oh, the shoe that's tawny
Spoils the whole thing badly.

—The pods of the garden peas are swelling and filling.

—The explosion of firecrackers give warning of the near approach of July 4.

—Trains are now running into Johnstown and all the way between Pittsburg and Altoona.

—The improvements made to several residences along Spring street this season add to the appearance of that thoroughfare.

—The army of children now invade your yard and thump at your door, eager to obtain flowers for Children's Day.

—A majority of the young men seem to be affecting light, jaunty, highly colored coats, made like a sailor's loose jacket.

—The Bald Eagle Valley Railroad has now resumed the schedule in vogue before the flood—the Susquehanna flood we mean, not Noah's.

—The city of Des Moines, Iowa, subscribed $5,000 to the Pennsylvania Relief Fund. Prohibition helps the people out there to be liberal.

—The people of Millheim, Coburn and Haines township express themselves as very thankful for what Bellefonte has done for them recently.

—Rains prevail in all parts of the country, causing high and destructive water. In the Eastern States, also, electric storms caused loss of life.

—What a queer climate this is! There has not been a day for a month or longer that did not threaten rain, and usually it was not confined to threatenings.

—The Lutheran sociable at the home of Mr. L A Schaffer, Thursday evening, was attended by a large number of people and was in every way successful.

—A man was brought from Coburn to this place on Wednesday who is accused of stealing a suit of clothes, a watch and $35 in money. He was placed in jail.

—The severe scourging Lock Haven experienced does not seem to have reformed the *Democrat* of that place and it is still battling in favor of whiskey.

—Well, no, there will not likely be any extravagant celebrations of Independence day in this part of Pennsylvania. The money is needed for another purpose.

—The contribution box for the flood sufferers in the post office is just next to the delivery window. Don't be afraid of it, but drop a dollar, nickle or dime in the slot.

—The three men who were arrested week before last for robbing the Snow Shoe station of the Beech Creek Railroad, escaped from the lockup at Philipsburg during the flood.

—A canary bird which escaped from its owner, Miss Mary Cowell, a month ago, found its way to the house of Mr. Potts on High street on Thursday and was restored to the owner.

—Hurry up the work of cleansing and renovation at Johnstown at any cost. The question is not one of cost but of time. Anything which delays the work will look as if someone wants to make money at the expense of the State.

—Imagine the road bed of the railroad seventy-five feet high and all washed away. This was the way for miles on the Pennsylvania line and it must all be built up or trestled. Of course weeks longer will be required to do the work.

—Galesburg, Illinois, a city no richer than Bellefonte, and five times as far from the scene of desolation and suffering, up to last Saturday, had subscribed $2500 to the flood sufferers—more than has thus far been given in Bellefonte. That's a commendable example of generosity.

—It is announced that the financial loss at Williamsport was $10,000,000 greater than at Johnstown. We can well believe it as the hundreds of millions of logs which floated away represent wonderful value. But Williamsport is able to stand any loss and will soon be all right again.

—Mr. Joseph Gilliland had several ribs broken on Wednesday morning by an attack of a vicious bull which knocked him down and would perhaps have gored him seriously if its horns had not been blunted on the ends by rings being fixed thereon. As it is Mr. Gilliland's injuries are painful. He is a resident of near Centre Hill.

—The only mistake thus far made in the management of affairs at Johnstown is the reduction of wages per day from $2.00 to $1.50. No man should be asked to work in such a place at such employment for less than the former figure, and it is far better to put 1000 men at work for $2.00 per day than to prolong the work by having only 500 at $1.50.

—A wedding was consummated on Wednesday afternoon at the residence of Mr. Samuel Gault on East Curtin street. The bride was his daughter, Miss Anna E., and the groom was Mr. Cyrus W. Showers, of this place. Both the contracting parties are popular and much esteemed young people. We know the affair was an exceedingly pleasant one and we wish them unlimited happiness

ORDER OUT OF CHAOS.

BENEFICIAL EFFECT OF GOV. BEAVER'S ACTION.

JOHNSTOWN, June 12.—Order is coming out of chaos. Military discipline has shown its effect the first day of Adjutant General Hastings' reign and Johnstown has decided to nestle meekly under the wing of the commonwealth until she is strong enough to take care of herself. At the citizens' meeting this afternoon a resolution was passed bidding General Hastings god-speed and ordering the city officials to keep "hands off." General Hastings has his large staff in working order to-night, and aside from some slight friction regarding teams for the use of the commissary department, there has not been a jar in the day's proceedings. An exodus of workmen has been going on all day. As fast as the money was handed out of the paymasters' windows the workmen boarded the trains and left Johnstown without any expressed regrets. The work upon the ruins has been at a stand still all day, but tomorrow morning General Hastings expects to have 2,500 men at work under the supervision of Contractor McKnight, of Pittsburgh.

Provision supplies continue to come in freely. There is little change in the health situation. Ten bodies were recovered by a small force of men to-day.

A meeting was held in Alma hall by the citizens of Johnstown to-day, at which prominent business men were represented. There were some sharp animadversions of Governor Beaver for tardiness of action relative to the great disaster which has rendered thousands of people homeless, and his seeming attempt to belittle the matter in favor of Williamsport and other Susquehanna valley towns which have been inundated. These expressions are received with manifestations of disapproval. The matter was dropped.

ORGANIZED RELIEF.

How to Feed a Multitude That Lives on Faith, Hope and Charity.

JOHNSTOWN, June 10.—This place lives virtually and actually on Faith, Hope and Charity. It supports a population of 13,000, an army of 5000 or 6000 workmen and soldiers and supernumeraries to the extent of a thousand more; undertakes a great public work; receives every mouthful it eats and drinks by rail, and is without a cent. There is no way to spend money in Johnstown. Its necessaries are sent to it, and as no luxuries are also sent there are no luxuries. Its lands collect no rent; its government collects no taxes. With a pay roll of $12,000 a day, a subscription account of as much more, and with the whole world giving to it, it is a moneyless town, and purposely so. When the flood-gates will be opened and the stream allowed to flow in is not yet settled. Booth & Flynn's workmen will draw something like $100,000 on Saturday for two week's work, but they will be paid in Pittsburg, not here. When the work is left more to local labor money undoubtedly will be started in circulation, but as there are no places of trade, it is a question as to how far the circulation will extend.

The finacial policy of the new State of Conemaugh is, therefore, to bank all money or hold it at the sources of supply until social and commercial relations are somewhat restored.

As for the subsistence of the place, it is daily growing somewhat less haphazard. Major Huideoper, acting quartermaster, has had the names of 2000 heads of destitute families on his roll and cases of imposition are hunted down. Yesterday the Quartermaster's corps of house to house inspectors found thirty sacks of flour in one house, all but one which they confiscated to the Commonwealth.

Matrimony and Flood.

The high water at Johnstown was not without its romantic experiences.

One week ago Miss Sarah B Duncan was a homeless wanderer on the hills of Johnstown, thinking herself the only survivor of her family. At 5 o'clock Miss Duncan, arrayed in bridal robes and surrounded by her family, linked her fortune with Albert J Warden, of Sharpsburg. The ceremony was performed at the home of her grandfather, William M Duncan, of Beech street, Allegheny. The Rev. John Fox, of the North Presbyterian Church, performed the ceremony, after which the bridal party went at once to the groom's home in Sharpsburg.

Miss Duncan was attending school in Johnstown, where her father, D J Duncan, a former Pittsburger, was superintendent of the Johnstown street railway. She was to have graduated on June 4, and her wedding day had been fixed for June 10. The family were caught in the flood, and all escaped, although they were sepraated and each thought the others dead. The wedding brought all together and this made the occasion doubly happy.

In the Union station at Pittsburg on Monday evening a TIMES reporter met a young lady who had a peculiar experience in the recent Johnstown flood. Her name was Miss Minnie Faulkner, and when the terrible wall of rolling water struck her home she was thrown into the stream, but fortunately managed to grasp a window shutter, on which she floated for some distance, when suddenly she heard her name called and, looking across a short expanse of turbulent water, saw her intended husband, George Brenheiser, floating serenely along on the roof of a house He was motioning to her and, after divesting himself of his superfluous raiment, he plunged into the flood and by a desperate effort reached his lady love and brought her safely to shore. They clung together until Saturday morning, and in a few days will join hands and together battle in the flood tide of life.

Who Were The Men?

Gazette and Bulletin.

On the first morning of the flood, Saturday June 1, a boat containing five men came down Lycoming Creek; they had no oars, but did not seem to be worried about it, said Mrs. McClintock, residing not far North of the first county bridge between here and Newberry. After the boat turned a bend the men immediately saw the great danger that threatened them at the bridge and commenced crying for help, but it was too late; the water was almost up to the floor of the bridge, and a lady was below where Mrs. McClintock was, says that the boat whirled in under the bridge, came to the surface at the lower side of the bridge and not one of the men reappearing with it.

New Plan to Secure Contributions—The Condition of Affairs at Mill Hall.

The Relief Committee have adopted the expedient of placing contribution boxes at public places, thus hoping to increase the contributions to flood sufferers. One of them will be placed in the Post office and one in the *Gazette* office. This will enable everyone to give without further solicitation. To show the condition of the people

AT MILL HALL

we copy the following letter, dated the 7th inst., and addressed to Col. D. S. Keller:

MILL HALL, Pa., June 7, 1889.

Outside of the Johnstown district our little town has suffered a greater proportionate loss than any other we have yet heard from. Fifty-seven families who have to work hard for a living have lost about all by late floods. They are all now well cared for, as far as provisions, clothing, etc., are concerned, but they are unable to place their houses, or what is left of them, in a fit condition to live in. All their out buildings have been swept away, gardens destroyed, furniture ruined and much of their stock lost. The town is filled with debris from the valleys above and many dead animals are in the streets and alleys. Our bridges are all gone and as we have no moneyed men here it is simply impossible to get these families in good shape and our town in healthy condition without outside help. If you can send us some money our people will be very grateful and we will see that it is properly distributed. Our loss is the heaviest of any in this section and we are so badly off that we cant help our poor to any extent.

Yours truly,
THOS. R. MANN & Co.

Still more Contributions.

Since the last record of contributions to the flood sufferers these additional ones are acknowledged:

F C Richards	$5
J M Keichline	5
D O Etters	2
Charles F Cook	$5
W B Rankin	5
H C Valentine	5
W C Keplinger	5
Jacob V Thomas	25
Spangler & Hewes	20
Contribution boxes	4.21

P B Crider & Son—25 barrels of flour. This contribution of Messrs. P. B. Crider & Son is in addition to several private subscriptions made by them.

We also hear that the Odd Fellows Lodge of this place made a private subscription of $50 to Coburn sufferers.

Funds deposited with W. F. Reynolds & Co., for sufferers by the flood, are stated to be:

Jacob Thomas	$25
Unknown lady	10

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this receipt, in German, French or English with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper W. A. NOYES, 149 *Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.*

3 od 26t

—On last Thursday morning Bellefonte was quite "flush" for a short time and few were aware of it.—*Centre Democrat.* What do you take us for, young man of the *Democrat*? The only transitory accretion of wealth was $600,000 which the Adams Express Company was conveying through town, and you know that $600,000 is nothing for Bellefonte! "Flush!" Don't use such a term unless you have six hundred million in your pocket! Perhaps however the "flush" consisted in the color which diffused your cheeks when you bought a paper last Sunday.

Honest.

In these days of adulteration and fraud; in all branches of business and pursuits, it is pleasing to know that there is one medicine prepared which is strictly pure. Such a medicine is Sulphur Bitters in curing scrofula; you can depend on them every time. W B EVERETS, A. M., Charleston, S. C.

AT HOUSERVILLE.

Events, Social and Industrial, in that Community.

HOUSERVILLE, June 12, 1889.

Pleasant weather at present writing.

Grain fields are promising for a rich harvest.

Mr. Wm. Grove erected a very fine barn on his farm near Schilo, the structure being a very substantial one.

Misses Linnie and Sallie Lyle, of Oak Hall Station, were recent callers in Houserville.

Some of our people are selling their cream to the creamery at Lemont, instead of churning, which is far superior to the old way.

Mr. William Thompson is about to raise a new barn on his farm, now occupied by H J Lutz. The contractor is William Coble, including his apprentices.

There was considerable damage done by flood last week of fences and grain fields. Fortunately, no lives were lost, for which we feel very thankful.

Mrs. Ira Lyle, of this place, is very ill at present writing. Her recovery is doubtful.

Mr. H J Lutz lost two very valuable cows by death last week.

Mr. R C Palmer is entertaining his father, Mr. J Palmer, of Potters Mills.

Prohibition meetings are becoming very frequent in our town at present. One was held in the Reformed church on Saturday evening. The audience was addressed by Prof. John Hamilton, of the State College. The Professor is an able speaker and just knows how to hold an audience.

Mr. W. G. Coble is assisting Mr. P. Wirtz in his agricultural business and all is prosperous at present at U. G. C.

Mrs. Geo. Confer has returned to her home at Roland Station, after spending some time with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lyle, of this place.

Rev. Mr. Emenhizer delivered a temperance sermon on Sabbath evening in the U. B. church.

Mr. Ben Hoy at present gathers cream for the Lemont creamery through this valley.

Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester Dale, of Morris & Co's lime kilns, are at present visiting in this place.

On Tuesday evening a lecture was delivered in Lemont on the Johnstown horror. Quite a number of our young folks attended.

SUN BEAM.

Examinations for Princeton.

Young men of this community who desire to attend Princeton College the coming year will be much interested in the announcement that the examinations will take place on Thursday and Friday of next week, the 20th and 21st. As we have announced, Bellefonte has been designated as one of the local examining points for this celebrated institution. Such arrangements is made for the benefit of students, thus preventing the large expense which would be required if applicants for examinations were required to go all the way to Princeton. It will be a great convenience and economy for them to come here and they will have every advantage that they could have at Princeton. Remember that the dates are next Thursday and Friday. If further information is desired please write to or consult Rev. James P. Hughes, of this place, under whose control the examinations will be conducted and in whom the Princeton authorities have every confidence.

Oregon Strawberries

Oregon fruit is famous for its size, strawberries in particular. The *Oregonian* says: W M Feld, of Salem, feeds on individual strawberries that are nine inches around. Fifteen grew on one plant, the largest measuring as stated. This year we have monster growths of strawberries, and the quality holds up finely. New comers cannot refuse to see that we produce remarkably fine fruits. Oregon produces on the average, very truthful people, but the world is incredulous, and the truth is thrown away on Eastern people. A young man who recently came from Pennsylvania to Salem wrote back of strawberries six inches in girth; he also told of some other things he saw or heard of. His friends there disbelieved him, and the local paper there sarcastically remarked that Oregon's chief production was audacious liars. This is the way Oregon truth is thrown away on unbelievers in Penn's woods.

—The President has commuted the sentence of dismissal from the service, which a court martial recently found against Capt. George A. Armes, U. S. A., retired, to confinement within such limits as the Secretary of War may prescribe, and to deprivation of the right to wear the uniform and insignia of his rank in the army for five years. Capt. Armes was charged with conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. The principal specifications being, intruding upon the ranks of the inaugural parade, and attempting to pull the nose of Gov. Beaver, in a hotel lobby. Armes is generally regarded as a little more than half cracked, but his war record was an unusually brilliant one, and it has pulled him through several scrapes as bad as this one.

—Next Sunday morning there will be a sermon addressed to children in the Presbyterian church. The exercises by the children will be held in the church in the afternoon. As each class has its separate window to decorate the effect will be decidedly handsome.

How an Englishman Missed a Golden Opportunity.

Mr. William Jones has aided in the discovery of the fate of an Englishman who had come to this country and whose whereabouts was unknown to his friends—who did not know whether he was still living or was dead. This young Englishman's name was Thompson and it was known that he was on the Union side in the Rebellion. With his name and a full description of him, and at the request of a wealthy English friend, Mr. Jones undertook the difficult task of finding the man or discovering what has been his fate. He had notices inserted in newspapers and sent requests for information to every G. A. R. Post in the United States. It was not long before the fact was communicated to him that Thompson was dead.

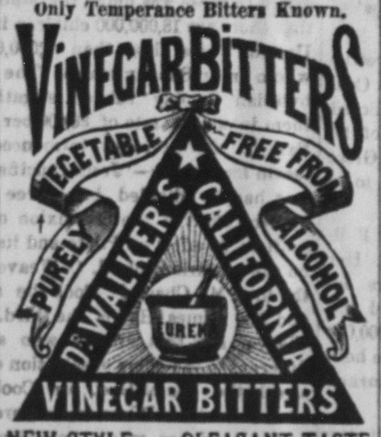
When the people in England had learned the facts they wrote to Mr. Jones and in their letter told some of the reasons why they were searching for Thompson. When he was only a lad he was run over by a wagon occupied by Lord Hastings, one of the richest men in England. The lad was badly hurt and Lord Hastings desired to adopt him and make him his heir. Something prevented him from doing so, however, Thompson made an unhappy marrage and came to this country. Apparently, reckless of his life he entered the army and was killed. The letter further states that Lord Hastings would have made the young man heir to one million pounds—$5,000,000. But the sonship and the heirdom were refused and the man died almost a stranger in a strange land.

100 Ladies Wanted.

And 100 men to call on any druggist for a *free* trial package of Lane's Family Medicine, the great root and herb remedy discovered by Dr. Silas Lane while in the Rocky Mountains. For diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys it is a positive cure. For constipation and clearing up the complexion it does wonders. Children like it. Everyone praises it. Large size package, 50 cents. At all druggists.

—How does the *Watchman* know that the Sphinx didn't rise from its ashes? The *Watchman* don't know when the Sphinx was made, who made it, nor how it rose, and although the *Watchman* is wise it has not the Sphinx-like wisdom which will lead it to speak certainly about such things. So don't criticise us, please, when we refer to the everlasting Sphinx.

Only Temperance Bitters Known.



NEW STYLE PLEASANT TASTE

The Most Perfect Medical Preparation of the Age.

The New Style Vinegar Bitters

Is of a clear, dark reddish amber color. It has a delicious taste. It is a most invigorating tonic. It is a gentle and painless, but thorough cathartic It contains no opium. It contains no poison or hurtful drug of any sort.

New Style Vinegar Bitters purifies the blood, beautifies the complexion, strengthens the nerves, muscles and brain, drives away malaria, and keeps the system so strong as to enable it to repel infectious diseases and epidemics generally.

The organs of the body most given to shirking their regular work are the stomach, bowels, liver and kidneys. A medicine that stimulates these organs into healthy action without causing pain, is invaluable.

New Style Vinegar Bitters does this, and it does the work permanently. It never robs Peter to pay Paul, as alcoholic and other (so-called) remedies do. It is a most grateful, healing medicine to all who are troubled with piles, for it relieves at once, and soon cures this most painful disorder.

It aids digestion, cures constipation, headache, billious complaints, feverishness, neuralgia, nervous diseases of every sort, and every class of skin disease known.

As a Family Medicine, for the use of ladies, children and men of sedentary habits, the New Style Vinegar Bitters has no equal in the world. It is invaluable for curing the ills that beset childhood, and gently regulates the diseases to which women at every period of life are subject.

Ladies, get a bottle from your druggist and try it. If your druggist has not the New Style Vinegar Bitters, ask him to send for it. If you once try it you will never be without this priceless remedy in the house.

VINEGAR BITTERS.

The only Temperance Bitters known

It stimulates the brain and quiets the Nerves, regulates the Bowels and renders a perfect blood circulation through the human veins, which is sure to restore perfect health.

GEO W DAVIS of 169 Baronne St., New Orleans La., writes under date May 26, 1888, as follows: "I have been going to the Hot Springs, Ark., for fifteen years for an itching humor in my blood. I have just used three bottles of Vinegar Bitters, and it has done me more good than the Springs. It is the best medicine made."

JOSEPH J EAGAN, No. 75 West St., New York, says: "Have not been without Vinegar Bitters for the past twelve years, and consider it a whole medicine chest in our family."

MRS. MATTIE FURGUSON, Dryden, N Y, says "Vinegar Bitters is the best medicine I ever tried; it saved my life."

T F BAILEY, of Humboldt, Iowa, says: "Vinegar Bitters cured me of paralysis ten years ago, and recently it cured me of rheumatism."

MRS WM A DAVIS, of Camden, N J, says: "I have suffered greatly from indigestion and bowel troubles, and Vinegar Bitters gave me great relief

JAMES H DWYER, of Webster, Mass., writes, "I always use Vinegar Bitters as a spring medicine, and have the best of health."

L COLEMAN, of 77 Montgomery St., New York writes: "I find your Vinegar Bitters a first-class tonic."

Thousands of other testimonials sent on application, also a ladies' book free.

Address, R. H. McDONALD DRUG CO., 532 Washington St., New York.

It Is Useless.

for young ladies who are troubled with freckles, pimples, moth and tan and a bad skin generally to use liquid paints or dry powders, for they only make the skin look well for the time being. To have a good complexion you must have pure blood. Use Sulphur Bitters and your skin will be fair and complexion rosy.—*Young Ladies' Magazine.*

—See the flood contribution box in the post office.

RAILROADS

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—TIME Table, May 13, 1889.

STATIONS	Dis	A.M	A.M	P.M
			WESTWARD	
LOCK HAVEN		4 40	9 15	4 20
Flemington—f	1.8	4 43	9 19	4 23
Mill Hall	3.0	4 46	9 22	4 26
Beech Creek	8.3	4 56	9 34	4 38
Eagleville—f	9.9	4 59	9 37	4 40
Howard	14.5	5 07	9 48	4 49
Mt. Eagle—f	17.7	5 14	9 56	4 55
Curtin	19.9	5 18	10 01	5 02
Milesburg	23.5	5 25	10 12	5 10
BELLEFONTE	26.2	5 35	10 25	5 20
Milesburg	23.5	5 45	10 35	5 30
Snow Shoe Int	24.8	5 48	10 38	5 33
Unionville	28.5	5 55	10 48	5 41
Julian	32.9	6 05	10 59	5 50
Martha	37.0	6 13	11 09	5 59
Port Matilda	40.4	6 21	11 17	6 06
Hannah—f	43.7	6 28	11 26	6 13
Fowler—f	45.0	6 30	11 29	6 15
Dix—f	46.3	6 33	11 32	6 19
Bald Eagle	49.3	6 40	11 38	6 25
Vail	51.2	6 44	11 42	6 29
East Tyrone	53.0	6 48	11 48	6 33
TYRONE	54.3	6 55	11 55	6 40
			EASTWARD	
STATIONS	Dis	A.M	P.M	P.M
TYRONE		8 10	3 10	7 15
East Tyrone	1.3	8 17	3 17	7 22
Vail	3.1	8 20	3 20	7 28
Bald Eagle	5.0	8 25	3 24	7 33
Dix—f	8.0	8 30	3 30	7 39
Fowler—f	9 3	8 32	3 32	7 42
Hannah—f	10.6	8 36	3 37	7 46
Port Matilda	13.9	8 43	3 44	7 55
Martha	17.3	8 51	3 52	8 05
Julian	21.4	8 59	4 01	8 15
Unionville	25.8	9 10	4 10	8 25
Snow Shoe Int	29.5	9 18	4 18	8 35
Milesburg	30 8	9 22	4 20	8 39
BELLEFONTE	33.5	9 32	4 30	8 49
Milesburg	30.8	9 47	4 40	9 01
Curtin	34.4	10 01	4 47	9 11
Mt Eagle—f	36.6	10 06	4 55	9 17
Howard	39.8	10 16	5 02	9 27
Eagleville—f	44.4	10 30	5 10	9 40
Beech Creek	46.0	10 35	5 13	9 45
Mill Hall	51.3	10 50	5 24	10 01
Flemington	52.5	10 54	5 27	10 05
LOCK HAVEN	54.3	11 00	5 30	10 19

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD Time Table in effect May 13th, 1889.

Westward Dis.			Stations		Dis.	Eastward	
P.M	A.M					A.M	P.M
3 35	7 30			SCOTIA	25.6	6 45	2 55
3 55	7 51	5.3		Fairbrook	20.3	6 22	2 35
4 05	8 05	8.7		Penns. Furnace	16.9	6 08	2 22
4 15	8 13	10.6		Hostler f	15.0	6 00	2 12
4 30	8 21	12.3		Marengo f	13.3	5 53	2 02
4 36	8 26	13.5		Loveville f	12.1	5 46	1 56
4 45	8 36	15.2		Furnace Road f	10.4	5 41	1 49
4 50	8 41	15.8		Dungarvin f	9.8	5 37	1 45
5 00	8 51	18.2		Warriors Mark	7.4	5 29	1 39
5 15	9 05	20.5		Pennington	5.1	5 20	1 30
5 25	9 15	23.5		Stover	2.1	5 08	1 18
5 40	9 25	25.6		TYRONE		5 00	1 10

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE RAILROAD.—Time Table, May 13, 1889.

Leaves Snow Shoe at 6.45 a m; arrives at Bellefonte at 8.45 a m.
Leaves Bellefonte at 10.25 a m; arrives at Snow Shoe at 11.16 a m.
Leaves Snow Shoe at 4.00 p m; arrives at Bellefonte at 5.50 p m.
Leaves Bellefonte at 8.05 p m, arrives at Snow Shoe at 10.06 p m.

S S BLAIR, General Supt.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE R. R.—BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R. To take effect May 13th, 1889.

Dis.	Westward a.m.	p.m.		Eastward a.m.	a.m.	p.m
.0	5.50	2.06	MONTANDON	5.36	9.10	5.45
1.5	6.15	2.15	Ar. LEWISBURG Lv	5.20	9.00	5.35
1.5	6.15	2.15	Lv. LEWISBURG Ar	.....	9.00	5.35
5.4	6.24	2.26	Biehl f	.....	8.51	5.26
6.8	6.30	2.32	Vicksburg f	.....	8.45	5.20
10.7	6.41	2.43	MIFFLINBURG	.....	8.35	5.08
13.1	6.48	2.50	Barber f	.....	8.29	5.01
15.2	6.54	2.55	Swengle f	.....	8.24	4.56
16.1	6.56	2.58	Millmont	.....	8.22	4.53
18.6	7.05	3.08	LAURELTON	.....	8.13	4.43
23.5	7.12	3.20	Pardee f	.....	8.01	4.30
28.9	7.26	3.33	Cherry Run f	.....	7.48	4.16
32.2	7.40	3.44	Paddy Mt. Tunnel f	.....	7.40	4.08
33.9	7.45	3.48	Ingleby f	.....	7.36	3.57
36.6	7.52	3.55	Coburn	.....	7.27	3.56
39.6	7.58	4.04	Zerby f	.....	7.19	3.45
43.4	8.10	4.13	Rising Springs	.....	7.10	3.35
46.2	8.18	4.21	Penn's Cave f	.....	7.00	3.27
49.3	8.25	4.28	CENTRE HALL	.....	6.52	3.20
51.6	8.33	4.36	Gregg f	.....	6.43	3.13
54.6	8.42	4.43	Linden Hall	.....	6.36	3.05
56.7	8.48	4.48	OAK HALL	.....	6.30	3.00
58.8	8.52	4.52	LEMONT	.....	6.25	2.55
60.2	8.59	4.57	Dale Summit f	.....	6.20	2.50
63.9	9.09	5.06	Pleasant Gap f	.....	6.10	2.40
65.2	9.14	5.10	Axeman f	.....	6.04	2.34
67.4	9.20	5.15	BELLEFONTE	.....	6.00	2.30

CHAS E. PUGH ..... General Manager
ROBERT NEILSON ..... General Superintendent
E. B. WESTFALL ..... Superintendent

BELLEFONTE AND BUFFALO RUN RAILROAD.—On and after Wednesday, August 1, 1888, Trains on the Bellefonte and Buffalo Run Railroad will run as follows, leaving the PENN'A RAIL-ROAD STATION.

EASTWARD.					WESTWARD.		
No6	No2	Dis.	STATIONS	Dis.	No1	No5	
P M	A M				A M	P M	
6 20	9 10	18	Ar BELLEFONTE Lv	0	6	3 30	
6 13	9 00	17	Scales	1	6 07	3 38	
6 09	8 50	16	Morris F	2	6 11	3 42	
6 03	8 42	14	Whitmer F	4	6 19	3 50	
5 57	8 37	12 5	Hunters	5 5	6 25	3 56	
5 53	8 34	11 2	Filmore	6 2	6 29	4 00	
5 46	8 27	9 5	Briarly F	8 5	6 36	4 07	
5 39	8 20	8	Waddles	10	6 43	4 14	
5 31	8 12	6 9	Scotia Crossing F	11 1	6 53	4 22	
5 11	7 56	2	Krumrine	16	7 09	4 38	
5 05	7 50	0	Lv STATE COLLEGE Ar	18	7 17	4 43	

Trains will stop at stations marked "f" when signal is given or notice to Conductor.
Train 2 connects with Trains east and west on B E V R R and S S Branch.
Train 6 connects with Trains east on B E V R R and the S S Branch.

THOS. A. SHOEMAKER, Supt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—(Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after May 13th, 1889.

	WESTWARD		
ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia daily	11 25	p m
"	Harrisburg "	3 30	a m
"	Williamsport "	7 10	a m
"	Jersey Shore "	7 35	a m
"	Lock Haven "	7 55	a m
"	Renovo "	8 50	a m
" arrives	Erie "	4 00	p m
NIAGRA EXP, leaves	Phil'a week days	8 50	a m
"	Harrisburg "	12 15	p m
" arrives at	Williamsport "	3 05	p m
"	Lock Haven "	4 15	p m
"	Renovo "	5 15	p m
"	Kane "	9 10	p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at		5 20	p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philada. week days	11 50	a m
"	Harrisburg "	3 45	p m
"	Williamsport "	7 10	p m
" arrives at	Lock Haven "	7 57	p m
"	Renovo "	8 50	p m
SUNDAY MAIL leaves	Phila.	4 30	a m
"	Harrisburg "	8 10	a m
"	Williamsport	11 15	a m
"	Lock Haven	12 10	a m
	EASTWARD.		
Sea Shore EXP. leaves	L. Haven w. d	7 00	a m
"	Jersey Shore	7 35	a m
"	Williamsport	8 15	a m
" arrives at	Harrisburg	11 20	a m
"	Philadelphia	3 15	p m
DAY EXP. leaves	Kane week days	6 25	a m
"	Renovo	10 20	a m
"	Lock Haven	11 15	a m
"	Williamsport	12 25	p m
" arrives at	Harrisburg	3 15	p m
"	Philadelphia	6 40	p m
ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie daily	3 00	p m
"	Renovo	10 30	p m
"	Lock Haven	11 25	p m
"	Williamsport	12 25	a m
" arrives at	Harrisburg	3 22	a m
"	Philadelphia	6 50	a m
RENOVO ACC'N leaves	Renovo w. d	4 55	p m
" arrives at	Harrisburg	9 45	p m
"	Philadelphia	4 25	a m

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with train on L. S. & M. S. Ry with B P & W N N; at Emporium with N. Y. & P. R. R, and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

ROBERT NEILSON, Supt.

Bellefonte Republican,

EDWARD T. TUTEN, - - Editor

Local Department.

OXYGEN TREATMENT. Is meeting with great favor (in its various combinations) everywhere—see Dr. Clemens the specialist in all chronic affections at the Brokerhoff House June 26. Send for testimonials at the Sanitarium, Allentown Pa.

R. J. 13 & 20—D. J. 22-24-25

—Boys continue to die from the effects of cigarette smoking.

—How many wards did Dr. Dorworth vote in is what we would like to know.

—The total receipts from the Roman Catholic fair reached the high figure of $1247.13

—The festival known as Corpus Christi, kept by the Roman Catholic church, will occur on the 20th.

—The Germania Orchestra, of Lock Haven, will furnish the music for State College commencement exercises.

—Of all the bugs that infest us at this season, the humbug is the worst. And we dare not use Paris green to exterminate them.

—We know a young man who says that his best girl is so charming that when she sits down to dinner even the potatoes are mashed.

—There were only nine days in last month in which it did not rain, and there is a strong probability of being fewer clear days during the present month.

—A festival will be held in the evening of the 21st and 22d of June, Friday and Saturday of this week, in Boggs Hall, Milesburg, for the benefit of the Presbyterian church of that place.

—The steamship "Constellation" ran ashore one mile north of Cape Henry. It is said to be the one our young friend, A J Cruse, Jr., is on. It is believed that all the cadets will be landed safely.

—The family of Mr. Wm. Hart, of the new mining company, who have been living in Sunbury, will move to Bellefonte in about two weeks, and will occupy the new house of Col. Tate's on Lamb street.

—Still the employes of the *Watchman* continue the awful offense of looking out the windows, though it requires somewhat longer as a slight stoop is necessary each time. By the way, the sanctum windows should also be painted to correspond.

—Rev. D. S. Monroe, D. D., Secretary of the Central Pennsylvania M. E. Conference has been honored by the Board of Bishops, by appointment as one of the five Ministerial delegates to the Great Methodist Ecumenical Conference, to be held in this country.

—The magnificent generosity of Philadelphia is perfectly wonderful. Her gifts outright to the flood sufferers aggregate nearly a million dollars and her bankers have consented to loan $1,000,000 to Governor Beaver, trusting to the honor of the Legislature to have it returned to them.

—The regular examinations of the Bellefonte Academy closed yesterday and Thursday and Friday the examinations for entrance into Princeton College will be held, to which none will be admitted but those intending to try the examinations. The first examination begins at 11 a. m.

—We are informed that Mr. L A Schaefler, of East Curtin street, has cultivated in his garden a patch of the finest strawberries ever grown in this locality. On Sunday some of his friends feasted on berries six inches in circumference. A couple of those berries would almost make a feast.

—The parents of Frank W. Eicherly, are anxious to know where he is. The boy left home about three weeks ago and has not been heard of since. The young man should at once inform his distressed father, C. F. Eicherly, of his whereabouts. Exchanges will please make a note of this.

—Mr. Scott Houser, an employe of the nail factory, met with an unfortunate and painful accident on Saturday afternoon. He was riding on the railroad—on a hand car we believe—when a board which was being handled by the men at Crider's mill, was accidently thrown over too far and struck Mr. Houser on the head, inflicting a severe wound.

—Mrs. John Patterson, an intelligent and refined lady of Paradise Furnace, Todd township, Huntingdon county, committed suicide by drowning herself in the waters of Trough creek last Thursday. During the past winter and spring she was insane at times, and it was while in this irresponsible condition the deed was committed. She was 50 years old.

—From Tyrone Topics:—Superintendent S. S. Blair, of the Tyrone division, for some days past has been greatly afflicted with Job's comforters, but nevertheless he has not relinquished his ardor in seeing to it that roads under his charge have been kept in proper running order. We commiserate his ailment and eulogize his courage as evinced under trying circumstances.

CHILDREN IN THE TEMPLE.

FLOWERS, MUSIC AND JOYFUL SERVICES MARK THE OBSERVANCE OF CHILDREN'S DAY.

The Decorations in the Presbyterian Church a Grand Success.

HUNDREDS OF CHILDREN IN THE METHODIST CHURCH.

The two observances of Children's day in the Methodist and Presbyterian churches, on Sunday, were not alike and it was better that they did differ. The principal exercises in the Presbyterian church were held in the afternoon. What first attracted attention were the exquisite decorations, which were as handsome as we have ever seen and in perfect taste.

In every window was a bank of flowers, in which roses and laurel were predominant, there also being a choice admixture of other flowers. In nearly every window, too, there was a pretty design in flowers—a star, cross, or other appropriate symbol. The flowers seemed peculiarly rich in color and the wonder was from where were so many procured In the pulpit, at the centre, was a graceful and symmetrical pyramid of flowers and growing plants. On one side of this was the cross and crown, the cross composed of a mass of dark red roses, and the crown of creamy white flowers. This was as fine a floral piece as could well be imagined, both being perfectly shaped and the contrasting colors peculiarly effective. On the other side was a column in delicate pink flowers. Nor must we omit the striking decorations over the tablet to the memory of Rev. Dr. Linn, and the words in floral and green letters—"He giveth His Beloved Sleep."

There was a fair audience present—fair in size and with a majority of fair ones composing it, rivaling the flowers with their bright, laughing eyes and handsome costumes. It was difficult to tell just where the maidens ended and the flowers commenced. We remember seeing over the choir railing what we at first thought was a large, white peony, when in reality it was only the pure white hat which was perched on a young lady's head.

J. W. Gephart, Esq., the superintendent, directed the exercises and an excellent choir of young ladies and gentlemen lead in the music, all of which was new and sweet. Some of the exercises consisted of concert readings of Scripture or responsive readings of statements concerning Sunday-school work in general. In these was found the statement that there are 18,000,000 children in the United States, less than 8,000,000 of whom are in Sunday school. The Presbyterian Sunday school is gathering them in at the rate of 30,000 per year. Part of the exercises introduced the lesson for the day—"Jesus Crucified." It was happily divided into three parts, viz., the effect of the crucifixion on the soldiers, its effect on Pilate and its effect on the centurion. Mr. J. C. Weaver took the first, Mr. Chas. F. Cook the second and Mr. James Harris the third. Mr. Weaver said that all now who are indifferent to the offers of salvation crucify afresh the Son of God. Mr. Cook said he believe dthat Pilate was a mere time-server, and has many counterparts in the present day, Mr. Harris said that all can be as fortunate as this centurion who find in Christ their real Saviour, Mrs. Blanchard's infant class sang one song very prettily.

Among the most pleasing of the closing exercises was a solo sang by Mr. Walter Lembkey. His voice is sweet and strong and agreeable to listen to, and the selection was a good one.

IN THE METHODIST CHURCH

the decorations consisted of a huge mass of flowers—largely laurel—in the space behind the pulpit and a bouquet in each window. A conical shaped throne in the centre of the flowers was occupied by small girls—six on the lower row and one at the top. Over this decoration in floral letters were the words "All for Christ." Nearly all the front portion of the church consisted of a raised platform on which a large number of the pupils were seated, making emphatic the idea of *children's* day. In the afternoon Mrs. Woodcock's large infant class entertained an audience which densely packed every part of the church. In the evening the older pupils entertained and edified with beautiful songs and recitations. H. H. Harshberger, Esq., superintending the exercises. All of these exercises were highly successful and much enjoyed by the children and all who heard them.

Looking at Houserville.

June 15.

Mr. James Palmer, of Potters Mills, visited his son, R C Palmer, of this place, this week.

H W Baird spent Wednesday of this week with his parents who reside at Franklinville, Huntingdon county.

A B Cowher was called to the deathbed of his sister, who was a resident of Huntingdon Furnace. He left on Tuesday night in company with H W Baird.

We earnestly advise E M Houser to remove the barrel from his cellar steps before he invites any more temperance men to look into his cellar, as the 18th of June is now at hand.

For the sake of a laugh, Miss Blanche Jordon has left Houserville to live with her parents at State College.

Mr. Al. Shuey, of Lauvertown, has near as many girls as Brigham Young had wives. Let her go, Al.

Don't forget that Mr. Reuben Houser is the boss fence builder of this place, and he has been kept very busy since the flood.

LITTLE DAISY.

Death of Rev. A. D. Yocum.

A faithful servant of God has passed away in the death of Rev. A. D. Yocum. He was pastor of the Eighth Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, Altoona, at the time of his death, which occurred at 5 o'clock on Friday afternoon. He had been transferred from the Carlisle to the Eight Avenue church last Spring and on the second Sunday after entering on his new duties he became slightly ill. His illness steadily increased, terminating as above.

A. D. Yocum was born in York, Pa., February 26, 1838, and was therefore in the 52d year of his age at the time of his death. He received his education at York academy and Westminister college.

He was a soldier in the war for the preservation of the union, and at the beginning of the war was commissioned second lieutenant of company H. York Volligeurs, April 22, 1861. On December 8, 1862, he was commissioned first lieutenant of company C, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers.

He was admitted to the East Baltimore—now Central Pennsylvania—conference of the Methodist Episcopal church and served the followihg appointments: 1866, New Port; 1867, Mifflin circuit; 1868, Great Island; 1869-70, McVeytown; 1871, Chambersburg, Second church; 1872-4, Clearfield; 1875-7, Milton; 1878-9, Bellefonte; 1880-1, Carlisle; 1882-3, Altoona, First church; 1884-6, Everette; 1887-8, Carlisle; 1889, Altoona, Eighth Avenue. These dates and names give a very inadequate idea of his labor in the work which he loved and to which he devoted his entire self.

Mr. Yocum was married April 2, 1868, to Laura M. Gere, daughter of the late Rev. John A. Gere, D. D., of the Central Pennsylvania Conference. Three children, one son and two daughters, were born to this union and they, with their mother, survive to mourn the loss of a kind father and a faithful husband.

We remember Mr. Yocum, and he will be remembered by the people here, especially the Methodists, as a gentleman of a very sweet, affable disposition.

Caused by the Flood and Whiskey.

The letter from Lewistown acknowledging the receipt of the articles for the flood sufferers, sent there *through* the W C T U contained a statement which is of special importance just now. We quote:

"Many were glad to get into boats and escape with their lives, and, most wonderful thing, not one life was lost. And what all this waste of water did not do, *whiskey* has accomplished since. One young man whose home was flooded has been drinking ever since, and in a fit of *mania* drowned himself on Tuesday night."

In speaking of the Amendment, the writer says we find many now saying they will vote for it, who were previously opposed. "Indeed, I do not know a man who will oppose it."

The W C T U on Friday sent to Renovo a box and a barrel; to Flat Rock, on Fishing Creek, and to Mackeyville—two boxes; to Mill Hall—a box and barrel of cooking utensils. One of our young physicians generously donated $5 worth of supplies for this purpose.

A box for Coburn is started and needs clothes and wearing apparel for grown people. Supplies can be sent to Mrs. Wm. Humes, Allegheny street, and will be cheerfully packed and sent off. Let us show our gratitude for God's mercy towards us by giving "willingly" to those who have been less favored.

A Big Purchase by Pennsylvanians.

The famous Etowash property in Bartow county, Ga., containing 17,000 acres of mineral land has been purchased by General Granger, of Philadelphia, representing a Pennsylvania company, for $190,000. Of the purchase money $5,000 was paid in Atlanta Saturday last, and $25,000 more is to be paid on the 15th of the present month. It is understood the property has been purchased for the Bethlehem Iron Works Company of the famous Lehigh Valley. The purchasers will begin by mining iron and manganese ore on a large scale and shipping it to Pennsylvania. When in this way, the quality and availability of the ore is practically demonstrated they will build a series of furnaces on the property and probably also a manganese furnace and rolling mills. The Atlanta *Constitution* says the iron ore on the purchase has for years been recognized as the finest in America, and but for the civil war the Colts would have established their famous armory on this property.

—Council met on Monday evening, but had a very short session. The Street committee has repaired Ridge street and one or two other thoroughfares. The market fees were $3.80. Several nuisances have been abated. It was asked that water be extended 93 feet to the location of two new houses to be erected by Mr. F. C. Richards on Lamb street. This request, as well as others, was referred to the Water committee.

A NEW HORROR AT JOHNSTOWN.

Workmen find the Wreck of a Saloon and Hold High Revelry over One thousand Corpses.

SALOON VOTERS, READ THE DESCRIPTION OF IT.

At Johnstown last Friday Major McCandless, of the Fourteenth Regiment, N. G. P., made a tour of inspection of the fearful jam of property and human bodies at the stone bridge. The Pittsburg *Dispatch* thus describes what he saw:

Arrived at the jam a very exciting scene was witnessed. A part of the gang had struck the wreck of a saloon in the debris, and the men were having a high old time disposing of the liquor. Casks of export beer were floating around in the wreckage and the men were fishing them out as fast as they could. Another lot of men had come across a swimming barrel of whiskey, knocked the top in, and were helping themselves to the liquor with tin cans. A number of them were drunk, and others had fallen into the water up to their waists. They had to be hauled out to save their lives. The gang was composed of Italians, Hungarians and Americans, all nationalities in fact, but the smell of whiskey seemed to have the same effect on all of them.

"Where is the foreman of this gang? Where is Mr. McKnight?" asked the Major, as he realized the condition of things before him. But Mr. McKnight was not there.

"Well, then, I'll have to stop this myself," Major McCandless continued, and in another second he jumped among the drunken crowd, and, lighting a match, he ignited the whiskey in the barrel.

"I had to do it," he afterward stated, "for their own protection. These men would have been drunk to-night, and there might have been murder in this place. As it is, these fellows are ready to create a riot." Several of them were shouting and cursing and going on like wild beasts let loose from their cages.

"I will report this and see that a guard is placed there," the Major remarked. "There is a lack of system among these men, and I will not only tell McKnight, but also General Wiley."

How many bodies there are in this debris yet is very hard to estimate, and nobody ventures to say any more about it. There is no doubt of the fact, however, that there are just as many bodies buried in the ruins as there have been found in all the rest of the places put together.

The gorge is filled with wreckage to the extent of about five acres. It would be a futile attempt to give even an approximate description of the various things found there, for anything from a three-story house to a thimble can be seen. The mass of ruined houses fills the place to a depth of ten, and in other places as deep as 20 feet. From the different talks I have had with people from this town they believe there are at least 1,000 people in the jam, and they will only be recovered limb by limb, because the dynamite will not allow any of them to come out whole.

—There is a certain well known and quite respectable gentleman in Bellefonte who is working in the interest of the whiskey ring, but who seems to be ashamed of it. The other day he approached two or three gentlemen and, pulling from his pocket a vote against the Amendment, inquired: "Which one of you sent this to me?" He talked for a few minutes in opposition to the Amendment, and while doing so unconsciously pulled quite a large handful of the same kind of ballots from his pocket. When a gentleman asked him how much he received for peddling whiskey votes he retreated in confusion. Let our readers be careful. The whiskey ring has engaged some very well known men to work for them and they will seek to impose on the voter if possible.

—In the Children's Day exercises on Sunday it was stated that there are 10,000,000 children in this country who are not in the Sunday-schools, and that the Presbyterians are gathering them in at the rate of 30,000 per year. Suppose we multiply that by six to represent the rate in which all the churches are doing the same. At the rate of 200,000 per year it will require fifty years to bring them all into the Sunday-school One speaker said that soon all will be in, but the fact stares such Christian workers in the face that before the work is done more than half of these 10,000,000 will be dead. It is certain that more effective and more rapid methods of work are imperatively needed.

—The pupils of St. Joseph Academy, Seton Hill, are all working for the benefit of the Johnstown sufferers. The course of the Academy has ceased, the money devoted to commencement prizes has been expended for dry goods, and the pupils are making up clothing. Meanwhile, the Mother Superior and six Sisters of Charity belonging to the institution are nursing the afflicted people in Johnstown.

—A woman and her two babies passed through Bellefonte a few days ago and went to Snow Shoe to search for relatives. They were survivors of the Johnstown flood and we have reason to believe that the woman is suffering from hunger and has not the courage to ask for help. The story came to us through an individual who came from Snow Shoe and had helped them. Surely, such people if they establish their story as truth can obtain help anywhere. Doubtless, she could have secured help in this place had she made her condition known. We hope the Snow Shoe people will see that she receives proper attention.

Personal Penciings.

Mr. Will Furst has returned home from Princeton College.

Prof. George Bible, of Lock Haven, was in Bellefonte on Tuesday.

Mr. Harry Cooke of Woodland is visiting at his father's home here.

Mrs. Wilson Norris and son, of Philadelphia, are sojourning in Bellefonte.

Mr. Will Keller has returned home from College for his vacation recreation.

Will Furst cast his first vote on Tuesday. He was of age just three days before.

Governor Beaver, John T. Johnson, Esq., and other Harrisburg Bellefonters are here to vote.

Rainbow Chaser Brice has again become the chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

Miss Mollie Musser, of this place, is now tarrying with friends in Rome, Oneida county, New York.

Rev. W L Hayden told the Unionville people something about the Amendment on Thursday evening.

Capt. Carswell and family, of Johnstown, are in Bellefonte, the guests of Mr. Brandon of the Brockerhoff House.

Judge Furst was able to go to the polls on Tuesday, though that distressing carbuncle still makes him feel pretty ill.

Mrs. Martin Haines, and daughter, of Philipsburg, who have been visiting in this place departed, for their home on Tuesday.

Mr. Lew. Erhart is now in possession of the grocery store on Allegheny street which he just purchased from A C Moyer & Bro.

Mr. Alva S. Grow, of Philadelphia, has given up the blank book business and is now a full fledged insurance agent. He will locate in Lock Haven.

Mr. George Bush is again able to be around. He has been disabled for several weeks by the injury caused by a nail passing through his foot.

Mr. Kline, the foreman in the shops of the Buffalo Run Railroad Company, is erecting a handsome frame residence next to that of Mr. Crissman on Thomas street.

J. W. Gephart, Esq., will vote for Prohibition and will then depart for Europe in the double capacity of Y. M. C. A. delegate and commissioner to the Paris Exposition.

Rev. J A Bright, of Abilene, Kansas, will sail from New York on the steamer "Bothnia" on the 19th inst. He goes to London to attend the World's Sunday-school convention.

Mr. Jacob Dinges, of Centre Hall, but for some time past an employe in Scholl Brothers job printing office, Williamsport, is now sojourning in Bellefonte enjoying a vacation.

Mr. Crawford, who was formerly connected with the nail works store, went with his family to the West on Tuesday, after spending the day with the family of Mr. Showers on Curtin street.

Prof. Twitmire, the principal of the schools at Braddock, Pa., is again enjoying his vacation, dividing his time between his home at Zion and his numerous relatives and acquaintances here.

Hon. James P. Coburn, of Aaronsburg, just returned home from Philadulphia, where he made arrangements to have several car loads of clothing and provisions sent to the flood sufferers at Coburn and Millheim. He was particular to have several stoves included among these gifts. That community is certainly fortunate in having such an influential friend as Mr. Coburn to look after their interests.

Col. D. S. Dunham is at home again after three or four weeks spent in a grand tour, going to Washington, Cape May, Philadelphia, etc. He was in Washington during the flood and says that the high water damaged property in that vicinity to the extent of about $5,000,000. He enjoyed himself greatly during his extended trip and returned with still larger and more comprehensive views concerning the great country in which we live.

—A few minutes before 12 o'clock on Tuesday night a fire started in the stable on Mr. James Harris' property in the alley between Spring and Allegheny streets. It burned rapidly and the stable was doomed before water could be gotten on it. A horse in the stable was rescued. Mr. Baum's livery stable was just south of this and was considerably scorched. Mr. Baum got all his horses out of the building without difficulty. The fire also communicated to a stable owned by E. C. Humes on the opposite side of the alley, and was also damaged. The fire companies did good work in stopping the flames at this point as it was in the midst of inflamable buildings As many people were still up receiving the election news the number of spectators at the fire was quite large. Mr. Harris' loss is $500, insurance $175; Mr. Humes' loss will exceed $100, fully insured.

JOTTINGS BY THE WAYSIDE.

Pennsylvania R. R., The Zoo, Philadelphia, Wanamaker's Establishment, Chester City and Wm. Penn—Centre County People.

The trip of the editor of the *Fountain* over the P. R. R. to Philadelphia was a succession of pleasant surprises, made so by the sumptuously furnished cars, accommodating officers and employes of that great company.

The principle attractions of the Quaker city comprise the P. R. *R.* depot, at Broad and Market streets, the colossal Public building opposite, the Zoological gardens and John *Wanamaker's* Bazar of merchandise. Persons visiting Philadelphia should not fail to visit all these attractions for they are the wonders of the 19th century. Wanamaker's establishment gives daily employment to over one thousand people and its daily visitors average over ten thousand, whilst his trade through the mail averages over three thousand customers daily.

Chester City, Delaware county, Pa., is south of Philadelphia some fourteen miles, and contains some thirty thousand energetic kind hearted people. Here is located the celebrated John Roach's ship yard, giving employment to from three to five thousand persons, eight cotton factories, several woollen factories, a large rolling mill, the tide water oil refining company and many other smaller manufacturing companies.

Chester City is the oldest town in Pennsylvania and the place where Wm Penn first landed and resided. The dwelling which he erected and lived in, is still kept in the same condition it was in when he left these shores to return to them no more. It is the one sacred spot in Delaware county.

Although Chester is an old settled place it is a lively city in everything pertaining to the welfare of its people. Its newspapers are well supported and their proprietors, it is said, are amassing fortunes.

Tradition says Penn was a very cautious man, and would not suffer his brother Red Skins to come nearer than three miles of his settlement. Three miles from Chester, near Village Green station, on the B. & O. R. R, stand two large oak trees known as the "twin oaks." Under the branches of these trees Wm. Penn held his conferences with the Indians, at which all parties drank their beer and smoked their corn cob pipes in peace and harmony, whilst the adroit Quaker drove a sharp bargain by which he came into possession of all the fertile lands of the state. If it was not for tradition it might be an unjust reflection on the memory of Penn to infer that the Indians were full of English beer when agreeing to the sale of their birthright, which gave Penn so much and them so little.

The farms in Delaware county don't average over ninety acres each and are in a high state of cultivation, the farmers enjoying themselves as no Centre county farmers would think of doing. Here we found several natives of Centre county and all doing well. Among them is Mr. James Gill, raised near Julian, on the Bald Eagle and who enlisted as a private in Capt. Boyd Hutchinson's company and faithfully served his country through the rebellion. Capt. Bennison, James Rankin and his other old acquaintences will be glad to learn of Mr. Gill's whereabouts, and prosperity.

Mr. John C. Ogden, who at one time was engaged with Gen. Irvin in the manufacture of iron in this county and who afterwards, in company with Thomas, manufactured iron at Lebanon, Pa., for which they received a medal from the Franklin Institute, is another son of Centre county whose lines have fallen in pleasant places in Delaware county. He is now a prosperous farmer and will be remembered by the Valentines, Thompsons and others of our older citizens. The general intelligence of the people of this county is above the average of the interior counties and their township schools far in advance of ours.

—There will not only be a festival at Milesburg on Friday and Saturday of this week, but it will also be in the nature of a fair, the ladies of the Presbyterian church offering a variety of handsome articles for sale. It will be held in Boggs' Hall, and people of this and surrounding communities should patronize it, because it is intended to help the Presbyterians secure a new church building.

—A Clearfield county paper says: Two or three hundred Clearfield county woodsmen would clear out more debris in Johnstown in one day than a thousand like some who have been employed there. But the trouble with them is they are not accustomed to working at $1.50 per day of 14 hours and "hustling" for their grub.

MARRIED.

REYNOLDS—GALLAGHER.—On Saturday evening, by Rev. Ed Everett Hoshour, at his study on Spring street, Mr. Wm. Reynolds and Mrs. Ida Gallagher, all of Glasgow, Cambria county, Pa.

LEEK—PALMER.—At the residence of Mr. William Glenn, of Bellefonte, by Rev. Wm. A. Houck, on June 4, 1889, James L. Leek, of Scranton, Pa., and Angie Palmer, of Bellefonte, Pa.

SHOWERS—GAULT—On the 12th of June, 1889, by Rev. Ed. Everett Hoshour, at the residence of the bride's parents on East Curtin street, Mr. Cyrus W. Showers and Miss Anna E. Gault, both of Bellefonte, Pa.